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JOHN BULL

VOL. XXV. No. 651. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919. TWOPENCE.

[*Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.*]

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Edited by HORATIO BOTTOMLEY

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VI

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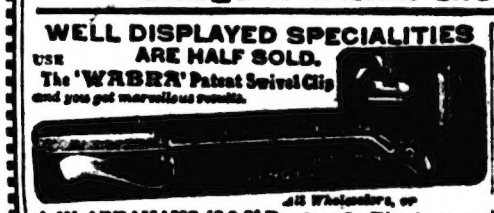

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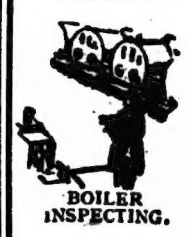
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JOHN BULL

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them.

The Paper on which the Sun Never Sets.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant:
Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

Naught shall make us rue,
If Britain to itself do rest but true.

Vol. XXV. No. 681. Week ending Saturday, June 21st, 1919. Twopence.

"THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL."

[*The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.*]

Premium Bonds.

We told you they were "coming," didn't we? Austen is certainly making good—but he still has a long way to go before roping in the hundreds of millions which await him on any real Premium Bond issue. Meanwhile, good luck to the Joy Loan!

The "Little Man."

But why a minimum subscription of £5? We must see if we cannot devise a scheme—on a co-operative basis—to bring in "the little man." We think we can.

The Pensions Inquiry.

We have been asked to give evidence before the Select Committee now enquiring into the whole question of Pensions, and are submitting a special Memorandum for its consideration.

The Courts-Martial Committee.

We are hopeful that the Report of this Committee will be ready by the time Parliament reassembles—when, we hope, it will be found that we have endeavoured to justify our title of "soldiers' friend."

Sixteen, Tavistock Square.

This is the address of the "Vegetarian Guest House," a name which, we suggest, covers something more than a centre of meatless propaganda. By the way, has Mrs. Besant been there yet?

The Minerva Cafe.

Another interesting address is the Minerva Café, in High Holborn, with a back door entrance in Silver Street.

The Williams-Bottomley Debate.

We still await Mr. Ben Tillett's decision. Meanwhile, we are challenged to go to Glasgow to meet "one of the rank and file" of the local Socialists. We give our anonymous friend best.

A "First-class" Proletarian.

By the way, a reader tells us that he is in the habit of travelling on the railway with Mr. Williams—who, despite his ardent love of the proletariat, does himself very comfortably in a first-class carriage. Doubtless his explanation will be that this is one of the few opportunities he gets of studying the habits of the "classes."

Victoria House Printing Company.

Many readers have commented upon the fact that the principal shareholders each have 6,248 one pound shares. The explanation, we think, is that they were the equivalent of a lac (100,000) of rupees. We are wondering how some of the English shareholders got the money.

The Parsons' Dilemma.

Our cheery friend *Punch* rather doubts our statement that several clergymen have written seeking our advice, having innocently married widows to their deceased husbands' brothers. Perhaps some of our clerical correspondents will confirm the statement direct to our contemporary.

The Jewish Way.

We understand, however, that—quite apart from the civil law—it is a Jewish religious rule that a bachelor brother of a deceased Jew, leaving a widow without children, shall take the good lady to wife.

OUR DERBY COMPETITION

On another page we publish the first instalment of the names and addresses of our readers who successfully placed the first three horses in the Derby. The total amounted to as many as 1,116. The result is certainly amazing—but it should be borne in mind that Grand Parade was for a long time one of the most favoured candidates, whilst the other placed horses were the general fancy for those positions.

A Black Problem.

Whatever be the merits of the dispute between the whites and blacks at Liverpool and elsewhere, we appeal to our readers to eschew lynching methods. It is not the *British* way.

Exceeding the Ration.

It appears that, under King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, Consuls-General and others are entitled to a salute of seven guns on visiting a ship upon going on board or quitting, but "only once within twelve months and by one ship only on the same day." We are wondering who keeps the records, in order to see that this ration is not exceeded.

The Prince's Crest.

We were pleasantly surprised the other day, on receiving an official letter from the Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, to observe that the crest on the envelope stood alone—without that hideous German motto, which we know he is most desirous of dropping.

"The Nation's Income."

If you would know all about this, and see many popular errors corrected, get the book just published by the British Commonwealth Union, at 25, Victoria Street, London, and written by Mr. Herbert C. Williams—who, by the way, ought now to be sent by the Government to Germany to find out the truth about *that* country's finances.

South Africa.

All is not well here, and the greatest tact will be required if serious trouble is to be avoided.

Good Conduct Badges.

As an act of clemency, it is suggested that badges lost for trivial "crimes" should be restored. The "ayes" have it.

A Haven of Refuge.

Amongst recent changes of name by Deed Poll we find that Cecil Oscar von Hafen becomes Cecil Oscar Haven. Any port in a storm!

At it Again.

They are still showering "honours" on Surgeon-General Babtie—the "hero" of those Mesopotamia medical scandals—having now been made a K.C.B. It is the old story.

Official Cheeseparing.

Is it the fact that the temporary clerks employed by the Port of London Authority, who were given a holiday on the King's birthday, had a day's pay stopped?

Waste at the Docks.

We hear of thousands of barrels of molasses, and also bags of sugar, being wasted at West India Dock, through warping and bursting. Perhaps Mr. Roberts will enquire.

"H.B." Pencils.

A Northampton manufacturer's traveller tells us that he recently secured a good order for H.B. pencils from a new member of the trade, who is an enthusiastic supporter of ourselves and took it for granted that we were identified with the famous Hard Blacks!

"Grateful and Comforting."

Here is a little dialogue between two women, taken from the new play at the Oxford, "A Temporary Gentleman": "Do you read JOHN BULL?" "Oh, yes. I read it every week. Mr. Bottomley is *so* comforting to us mothers." That is the sort of thing *we* like to read.

A *Cause Celebre*.

We are glad to learn that the Discharged Sailors' and Soldiers' Federation has undertaken the defence of the ex-soldier, John Healey, now on his trial in connection with the Hitchin murder. Mr. Cecil Hayes, who has come so much to the front in recent years, has been briefed by them for the prisoner. Mr. Justice Darling will be the judge, and Sir Edward Marshall Hall appears for the Crown—and the case looks like becoming a *cause célèbre*.

Local Limericks.

There once was a Borough—St. Pancras—
Whose Council was very cantankerous;
When the lighting rate went
Up 50 per cent.,
The remarks of the public were cankerous.

Young Men Too Old.

Here we have one more man from the Army who, applying for railway work, learned he is too old. He is 23. Taking the hint, he tried another railway, and said he was 22. He was still too old, for it seems they want lads of from 18 to 20. Since he was 18 this young fellow has done nearly five years' active service. To class him now as "too old" is broad farce, as well as brutal nonsense.

Left with the Torturer.

A stepmother treated a baby of three, with such ferocious cruelty that his poor little body was covered with bruises. Who could have two opinions about sending the woman to prison and taking the child away from this house of pain? And yet, at the Bath City Police Court, the Bench merely fined Kathleen J. Hamilton £10 and costs, and left the child in her custody. You can imagine what the life of that poor little mite will be like!

More Cruelty Made Easy.

Sheriff Neish, of Dundee, fined an Auchterhouse crofter, named William Mudie, £2 or twenty days for the shocking cruelty of cutting the toes off sixteen hens because they scratched up his seed. Sheriff Neish ought to have his own toes cut off, and see how he likes it.

Admiralty Pie-Crust.

Unless they meant to keep their word, the Admiralty should not have placarded the country with promises to reward persons giving information as to the supply of petrol to enemy submarines. In one case under our notice, sound information given and effectually used as long ago as June, 1915, has not yet been recognised in the manner promised. Such paltry breaches of faith are unworthy of a great public Department, and "my Lords Commissioners" should at once pay up and look honest.

Flight Thoughts.

Now that the excitement *re* Hawker has cooled down, there is room for a little quiet thought. From Scapa about 12 destroyers went to the south of Ireland in search, and 4 T.B.D.'s were sent thence to seek the "Mary." At a reasonable estimate their consumption of oil fuel cost the country £3,000. Again, some enthusiasts shriek for the Atlantic to be patrolled for any future flights. Leaving aside the heavy expense and the needless task set to rather tired sailors, it must not be forgotten that the waters indicated still contain mines. Is the game worth the candle?

"Unfair Maids of Perth."

Under the above heading we complained of favours shown to German prisoners in the War Hospital at Perth, who were regaled with cigarettes, chocolates, and other little luxuries, while our own men were passed by. As a direct result of our paragraph, we are able to announce that the Lord Provost has visited the Hospital, and has forbidden any future gifts to the Huns. That is all we wished for—let a wounded Hun be treated humanely, but never pampered. The Lord Provost admits he knew nothing of the "scandal" till he read of it in John Bull, but he afterwards found there was talk about it in the town!

Meanness-Super-Mare.

Weston-super-Mare, the place where the V.C. can't get work, can raise funds for a memorial to its fallen soldier-citizens only by house-to-house canvassing. And then at the last audit to hand they had received no more than £12 3s. 0d.! Weston had better stop insulting its heroes, forget there ever was a war, and attend to its summer boarders.

Weekly Wealth.

Kesteven War Pensions Committee needs a Chief Clerk, and very commendably expresses a preference for a man who has served. But, although the Chief Clerk will have to assume complete responsibility in the absence of the Secretary, the salary is to be only 50s. It is permissible, perhaps, to inquire what is the salary of the Secretary. And what do the junior clerks receive?

"THE HONOUR OF A WOMAN."
See page 6.

Slaves of the Suds.

It seems those laundry workers at Coventry, told of by us as sweating for £1 0s. 3d. a week, are really in clover, compared with other slaves of the suds. At South Shields we hear of girls who work from 8 till 7 for 7s. 6d. a week; hands of several years' experience get as much as 12s. So it is not the girls' fault when your "biled shirt" costs you more.

Coastguards and Cottages.

At Southwick (near Brighton) coastguard station there are four houses not used by the coastguards. These are rented weekly by people who have their own town houses, which they sublet furnished while absent from them. "From what I can hear," says a correspondent, "it is the same at all the coastguard stations. I think it is time something should be done to stop these people from having two houses when poor beggars like us, demobilised from the forces, can't get one." Where do the coastguards live if not in the houses allotted to them?

Non-Suited.

The delay in supplying demobilised soldiers with their civilian clothes is assuming the proportions of a gigantic scandal. Take a case from Southend-on-Sea. One victim of Army muddle or dilatoriness was demobbed on January 18th, having served in France from 1915 to 1918. He has now been waiting more than three months for his "civvies," having written, without the slightest result, five letters to various addresses, and finally to the Royal Army Clothing Depot at Pimlico. He continues to wear his khaki, because he can get neither the promised suit nor the £2 12s. 6d. in lieu. Who is asleep?

H.M.S. *Worcester*.

Not for the first time, our attention is called to the unhealthy conditions obtaining on board the Training Ship *Worcester*. A competent Medical Board should at once be sent down to conduct a thorough examination of this old wooden ship, with instructions to report fully in regard to the sleeping accommodation and sanitary arrangements. It is not pleasant to think of growing boys sleeping in a six-foot space between decks, with insufficient portholes, and an amount of air space that would shock the sanitary inspector of a London slum. Failing prompt Admiralty action, we commend the facts to the new Ministry of Health.

"I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls."

The Castle Restaurant, Clacton, want a waitress for 6s. a week. "State age, reference, photo." We should rather like to have a photo of the restaurant proprietor. And this is the busy season. We presume the girl is to live on her tips. We ourselves have a very good tip for the proprietor: Cancel that ad!

Sold for a Shilling.

We warn our readers not to answer the advertisement of L. Whitehouse, Station Street, Cheslyn Hay, Walsall, Staffs—who has apparently himself been sold by one of the Yankee get-rich-quick practitioners—by sending 1s. for his "latest model" cigarette maker. You will get two pieces of metal worth about a halfpenny and printed instructions which add insult to injury. You will certainly have been sold for a shilling.

Cheaper Tobacco Wanted.

Though the tobacco "trusts" and manufacturers have laid up much treasure on earth with 4½d. tobacco priced up to 10½d. an ounce, there is still no sign that, having got 40 per cent. knocked off their Excess Profits Duty, said "trusts" and manufacturers intend to apply said 40 per cent. profit to the reduction of the prices of the much profiteered weed. Everybody gets relief from taxation except the consumer; he gets relieved of his cash.

A Rotten Shame.

A civilian telegraphist explains that some years ago he was "loaned" to the R.E.s, the Post Office offering every inducement for the transfer of his services to the military branch. However, on returning to his civil duties, he found to his disgust that, on account of his temporary enlistment, eight years of his pensionable service with the Post Office was to be cancelled, making it impossible for him ever to obtain the full pension. The case is one of many, and is a gross hardship calling for instant redress. We may add that this is an old grievance which we are doing our best to get remedied.

The Kindly Welcome.

The Vicar of Pontlottyn, S. Wales, in his Parish Magazine, offers a "hearty welcome home" to a bunch of "Our Boys." We understand that Pontlottyn's boys who were lucky enough to arrive home earlier, received an even warmer welcome. They benefited financially from a Welcome Fund raised locally by good people. The later arrivals, who have seen more service, get but nice thanks, though they say there is still money in hand. We beg the Vicar to consider in his kindness if he cannot be a little more open-handed with the Fund, of which he is President.

Sugar and Profit.

Messrs. James Pascall, Ltd., confectioners, is another of the firms who have had a delightful war. In 1914, the net profits were £11,838; in 1915, £18,062; in 1916, £32,845; in 1917, £37,381; in 1918, £36,440; and now, in 1919, they are after another public subscription of £100,000 capital. The net profits in each year were arrived at after making provision for depreciation, directors' remuneration, and—Excess Profits Duty. Since 1915 they have been rationing their retail customers at the rate of half the value of their trade; the shopkeeper has had about 25 per cent. profit; and for "plain-boiled" the public has been paying 2s. 8d. a pound. Pascall, Ltd., is well to the front in the war pictures.

Local Limericks.

There were once some Wesleyans at Fenton,
Which a Victory Dinner was bent on;
They replied "Not at all!
No beer in our Hall!"
And no whine for these swine to repent on!

Glass Jars.

For glass jars freely purchased prior to the war at 8d. a dozen, 6s. a dozen is now demanded in some quarters. And materials have not doubled in price, though labour may have done. Those who were importing foreign bottles in pre-war days are allowed to import only half the quantity. "How long is this tremendous amount to be charged on the people's food, so that the glass manufacturers may become millionaires?" we are asked. We have answered many an easier one.

O.P.—Order of the Push.

Middlesex County War Hospital, Napsbury, found it advisable to engage some male clerks—the majority being ex-soldiers—because the accounts, etc., had not been kept so well as they might have been by the ladies previously in sole control. Now, naturally, the staff is being reduced. The queer thing is that the men have to go, all of them. The ladies, more or less incompetent, remain. Such an ill-considered step, besides being flagrantly unfair, invites confusion worse confounded.

Farmers Sweat Teachers.

Farmers are not an ideal majority for an Education Committee, and it is suggested to us that the fact that most of the members of the Hunts Education Committee are farmers accounts for the hunger wages they pay the local teachers. One statement is that "at the present time there are head teachers receiving far less than farm labourers, and months go by without the Education Committee doing anything to alter this disgraceful state of affairs." The Hunts Education Committee ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

Peace and Pump.

From reports of meetings of Peace Celebration Committees, the teetotalers are out for a pump peace. The Rev. C. M. Draper is typical of the lot. He has written to the Launceston Celebration Committee that any restrictions on the sale of liquor on Peace Day, or curtailment of the hours of sale which the authorities deem advisable, will have his support. The rev. gentleman somehow reminds us of the epitaph which is said to grace a gravestone in Cheltenham churchyard: "Here lie I and my three daughters, Who died of drinking the Cheltenham waters; Had we stuck to the Epsom salts, We shouldn't be lying in these here vaults."

Example Better than Precept.

It is thoughtful of Government to appeal to private firms to employ officers and men when freed, but it might take its own tip. Discharged men cannot get a nose into a Government office, though thousands of clerks and others are still housed in them who were not there before war and escaped service by sheltering under the "umbrella." Every department refers applicants, officers and men alike, to the Civil Service Commission—and the Commissioners, playing the same game, regret there are no openings, and suggest an application to the Labour Ministry. If there are "no vacancies" now, they could soon be made by bidding good-bye to Cuthberts who have had quite a nice time.

"Coming Events——"

The Rev. H. G. Houseman, Vicar of St. Peter's, Staines, is not a friend of JOHN BULL—which is our gain, as he the other day poured hot water over a bull dog which bit his Airedale. We always *have* been down on cruelty—and his reverence, no doubt, knew that sooner or later he would come in for our criticism.

"Dumping."

"Owing to the prevailing low prices of herrings and the state of the cured market," Peterhead fishermen have refused to go out to catch fish. When two craft arrived with a total load of 110 crans, they were prevented from landing and the fish had to be dumped into the sea. Meanwhile the retailers in Edinburgh are charging exorbitant prices. A monstrous state of things.

Delayed Deposit Books.

Another letter *re* the withholding of deposit books by the Comptroller of the Post Office Savings Bank: "I was demobbed on 26th February, and up to the time of writing I have received no gratuity, though it amounts to £23. I wrote to my pay office at Woking, and they referred me to the Comptroller. There are many men the same as myself round this way." Once more, what's the Comptroller's game?

"To Him that Hath."

Mr. J. B. Hamilton is in luck. He is Manager of the Leeds tramways, and his salary was only a miserable £1,000 a year. The City Council met to meditate on his poverty, and those Leeds kindly lights benevolently bestowed another £500 a year upon him, to be paid by the ratepayers. The said Hamilton, J. B., is also Commercial Manager to the Corporation, and gets another salary of £500 per annum for that. We are waiting for the Corporation to increase that salary by, say, £250 yearly. It is always just as well to do things thoroughly.

TRADE UNIONS BOYCOTT SOLDIERS.
See pages 4 and 6.

Robbery in Rooms.

Salisbury thinks it can beat London hollow in the matter of landlords who let rooms on thieving terms. Certainly these items from Salisbury are stiff:—Wyndham Road, 2 furnished rooms, £2 a week, lights, coals, attendance, &c., extra—rent of entire premises, about £25 per annum. Campbell Road, cottage at 7s. 6d. a week, lets two rooms for 25s., with extras as before. Manor Road, (outside sanitation) 2 rooms, 35s. and extras. Such rents have to be paid, somehow, by girls of the R.A.F. who get 27s. a week!

Messing Him About.

A man of Cromarty submits a fine example of official fooling. Leaving the Army, he decided to open shop—took premises, placarded them, and laid in stock. The local police knew all about it; but, waiting till he had opened, served him with a summons for doing so without a permit. The Sheriff wisely dismissed the charge, with a caution, and the man has applied for the necessary authority. Of course, he still awaits it, sitting for weeks behind closed shutters. He has had to secure unemployment pay—a totally unnecessary expense to the State—and to get the money he has to spend 2s. 4d. each time he visits the Exchange. And that completes the round of foolery—so far.

A Cheshire Clerkship.

There will soon be a vacancy for the Clerkship of the Rural District Council of Disley, Cheshire. The new Clerk, whomsoever he may be, is offered £60 a year—an archaic salary. We are aware that such appointments are usually snapped up by some lawyer, who secures a bunch of them, leaving the real clerking to his office boy. But such methods, like this salary, are out-of-date. Disley needs to get in step with the times.

Australia Taxed to the Limit.

Another good reason for not going to Australia is that the "Cornstalks" are being taxed out of existence. The Government, Federal and State, costs about £1,000,000 a week more than it did before federation. During the past eighteen years the number of Government employees has more than doubled. We know something of that over here, by the way. But, anyhow, the prospect for the British emigrant is not very inviting.

Surely a Flam?

A Liverpool newspaper prints the amazing intelligence that agents are touring the West of Ireland offering farm labourers £6 a week, and perquisites, to come and work on farms in England and Scotland. "Although we see it in print," we hesitate to believe, for the travelling expenses and wages of those agents could all be saved by posting notices in our Labour Exchanges with the offer of such terms for farm labour. Farmers seeking hands would have to call very early to avoid the crush.

Wanted, a Cottage.

Mrs. Nicholls, of Walthamstow, might almost as well want a palace or an hotel. We cannot, however, turn down her appeal: "I want a little house or cottage. I have tried to get one myself for six months. My son, nearly three years in France, is wounded in the leg and badly gassed. For 18 months he has been in hospital. There is no hope for him, and his one longing is to get into the country just to end up in. The doctor says he cannot be moved far, and then I should have to get an ambulance." So if anybody has a little house or cottage——.

Those Ships' Officers.

The plight of ships' officers, for months in idleness because their vessels have been sunk by Hun pirates, is again before us, following our recent references to their hard fate. These grand old mariners are too proud to whine; they keep a stiff upper lip and see their small resources vanish, for there is no "donation" for them. But what of their wives and families? Funds have been publicly subscribed to benefit Jack. Surely, then, officers who "stuck it" through all are not to see home and loved ones go to wrack and ruin. Which Fund is prepared to hold out a hand to them?

Drinks Aboard.

On the other hand, we hear that shipowners have done themselves excellently well in the matter of drink profits. Consider the Canadian Pacific boats. The wine, spirits, and tobacco are taken duty free from bond, and yet the shipowners have not been satisfied with charging, for instance, 9d. a glass for whisky and 9d. a bottle for beer aboard, but have now put up the prices to 1s. a glass for whisky and 1s. a bottle for beer. One month this year the bar sales aboard the *Sicilian* were £146, the actual cost of the stock being £42, leaving a net profit of £104 to the Canadian Pacific Company!

A Fine Example.

It is an exceptional pleasure to us to acknowledge the fine patriotic spirit displayed by the Congregational Committee of Fogo, in the Presbytery of Duns, Scotland, in selecting only young ministers who have volunteered as combatants for military service abroad to preach in the parish church. "All have served with credit in France," and whether there is a permanent pulpit for one only, or a preaching rota for all the three, the Congregational Committee are to be congratulated.

Unconventional.

"For several weeks now" the Rev. Bernard J. Harris, of the local Wesleyan Church, has "taken every opportunity of spending an hour or two in the public houses of Twickenham." It seems to be his view that as the pub won't go into the pew, the pulpit may as well go into the pub; hence he sits quaffing his ginger-beer or lemonade while the rest of the customers quaff their beer—when they can get any. The best we can hope for the rev. gentleman is that he also will get some new customers, and that they will not forget the collection.

As Fit as Ever.

At an inquest at Balham, a few days ago, on a woman killed by a driver who explained that he had been working 13 hours and was tired, the Coroner retorted that during the war he was often 16 hours in the trenches without sleep, and was "as fit at the end of that time as at the beginning." A corporal at Wendover Camp, speaking for four in his hut who have served since August 4th, 1914, says they have "come to the conclusion that this gentleman must be blessed with super-human powers, and would like to know whether he most resembles George Washington or Ananias." Not knowing the Coroner, we are unable to say.

The Vicar's Level.

While there may be adequate reasons for the imposition of extra fees for the reverent upkeep of graves in Littleham Churchyard, Exmouth, the threat that "the Vicar reserves to himself the right to level all mounds for which the charge for upkeep remains unpaid," wears all the aspect of clericalism in the rough. The Vicar gives as his reason that "they add considerably to the labour of keeping the churchyard"; but with "the regular employment of two men," the labour may be more easily expended than money can sometimes be found by the poor. Mounds neglected by the living must surely be few; those which have no living to attend to them are not on that account the less entitled to respect.

Union Cruelty.

The Unions continue to cold-shoulder the men who have done their bit. This time it is an ex-sailor who suffers—a man who has been 29 years at sea, including 4½ years in the Dardanelles and the North Sea. He has a job offered him, but the Bristol branch of the Dockers' Union will not permit him to start. This fine fellow is entitled to wear medals on each side of his breast, but a Trade Union denies him the right to work. They should count it honour to have him among them—though, as will be seen elsewhere, other Unions share their sentiments.

Fishy.

The Trawler Owners' Federation do not like the Admiralty scheme for putting the Government trawlers into fishing on co-partnership lines with Service crews (R.N.R.,—T.). They evidently fear the break up of the fish ramp, that has earned some of them undreamed-of fortunes at the expense of the helpless consumers, *and* of the fishermen, who, as mine-sweepers, did as much as anybody to save the trawler owners' skins. The working fishermen must be protected, and the Government scheme must go through.

Bad 'Bacca.

"London Smoker" writes: "From time to time some of your readers have complained of the very inferior quality of the tobaccos now on the market at high prices. Many well-known brands get worse. They do not smell like tobacco, do not taste like tobacco, and I do not think they *are* tobacco. What they are the manufacturers alone know; but it is ten-to-one in new potatoes that they won't tell us." Sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

Y.M.C.A. Tea Shops.

The Y.M.C.A. is out to beg £50,000 in Birmingham to provide capital to start tea-shops and crowd out small people who have had to provide their own capital. It has already opened one. It cadges money from the public, buys its stores wholesale, sells retail in the shop, and is assisted by voluntary labour. In a word, the Y.M.C.A. is forcing its way into competitive trade, on the proceeds of the collection box, under the cloak of philanthropy and religion. To the poor widow or disabled man with nothing except his little shop to depend on, this may mean ruin.

Watch this figure GROW!
The Number of Claims already Paid under our Free Fire Insurance is: 82
For Registration Forms see page 20.

Unfair Fares.

As the manual worker travels at a reduction on the trams if he gets his ticket before 8 o'clock, a reader who signs himself "Inky Fingers" claims that clerks, who, as a class probably earn nowadays less than working men, should have the benefit of a similar concession by an extension of the time to 9 a.m. He puts it that he has to use the car every day to and from his work. The journey which once cost him 2d. now costs him 8d., "and this out of not too large an income is serious." He has a good case, because it is the case of all poor men. But there is this difference in an 8 a.m. and a 9 a.m. concession: tramway and bus concerns are rather afraid of the organised working man; they don't care an Assouan for the unorganised clerk.

British Refugees.

Among the refugees from Belgium at the commencement of the war were a number of British subjects who, for one reason or another, had settled in the country—but, as regards relief measures, it seems that the Britishers have had most of the kicks and the Belgians all the halfpence. In one case a family, ordered out of Antwerp at a few hours' notice, leaving all their belongings behind, are unable to discover the least trace of their once happy home, or at least of its contents, although they have recently been favoured by their Belgian landlord with a demand for 4½ years' rent. Such hardships should bespeak the sympathy of those with power to help, not excluding the Government, who have a direct responsibility in the matter.

"Man Spricht Deutsch."

Curzon Bros., tailors, of Oxford Street, intimate on one of their shop windows that French, German, Italian, and Spanish are spoken there. One of our readers was so incensed that a firm of London tailors should wish to draw the custom of German-speaking people that he went inside and suggested to an assistant it was time "Man Spricht Deutsch" was removed. Our informant states he "received an insolent reply," and that when he said he would see what JOHN BULL had to say about it, the assistant made a remark which is unprintable in these chaste, if charming, pages. Curzon Bros. must know that to flaunt invitations to the Hun on their shop window is necessarily offensive and provocative to most British people. If they want to sell suits to Germans, they should go to Germany.

"Bullets" Holiday Offer.

This week's "Bullets" First Prize is increased to £1,000. There are also 20 Holiday Prizes to be won, in addition to over 8,000 other awards. See page 20.

"JOHN BULL'S" WEEKLY CINEMA.

La Belle France, with some precision,
Scolds Lloyd George for his indecision.

Something in his form is lacking:
This is a horse we are *not* backing!

The Prince of Wales takes to his heart more
His broad estate surveyed from Dartmoor.

The recent reconciliation
Is a great comfort to the nation.

Candid Communications.——

This space is devoted to Open Letters to Celebrities, Notorieties and occasionally Nonentities.

To the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MY DEAR CHANCELLOR,—Congratulations on your Joy Loan issues; but whilst you were about it, what made you take two bites at a cherry and shy at real Premium Bonds? A thousand millions awaits you for the asking, and it is money you will never get by any other means. So far, your return to the Treasury has been marked by many bold innovations; why not take your courage in both hands—and go the whole hog? The "little men"—and women—will do the rest.

JOHN BULL.

To the Right Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P., Home Secretary.

DEAR HOME SECRETARY,—That is an excellent provision of the Shops Act which compels employers to provide seats behind the counter for girl assistants, but you will agree that seats are not of much use unless people are allowed to sit on them. I gather that in certain establishments there is a rule that assistants are not to sit down during business hours, a case being reported in which a girl has actually been dismissed from her employment for availing herself of the concession embodied in an Act of Parliament. This scandal demands your attention. JOHN BULL.

To W. Higenbottam, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Leigh (Lancs.) Cricket Club.

DEAR SIR,—Considering that most of your members are comfortably off (many of them the big guns of the town), don't you think it was a mean trick to devote the contents of the box on the bowling green to the general fund of the club instead of to the Prisoners of War Fund, "as was originally intended"—to quote your own words? The sum transferred was small—£15 7s. 2d.—but the action was smaller still. There are, I doubt not, returned prisoners of war in your neighbourhood who would be glad of the money.

JOHN BULL.

To Mr. G. Hutchinson, Beaufort Road, Kingston.

SIR,—Just a word about that newspaper advert. of yours. "Home employment, either sex; 200 per cent. profit; particulars 1s. and stamped envelope." Probably most of your clients send their shillings in complete ignorance of the kind of employment offered, so it may be just as well to make things plain. It appears that your scheme is to furnish applicants with the recipe for a photographic "developer," which, it is suggested, they should make up and sell in their own districts at 1s. a pint. You are developing on strange lines. JOHN BULL.

To the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.

MY DEAR "B. L."—I hope the rumour is not correct that you have threatened to resign in the event of the House of Commons persisting in its opposition to the Eric Geddes Canonisation Bill—which many people think should be the real title of the Transport measure now before the House. But whether it be true or not, do let me assure you that the time has gone by when these Treasury Bench threats had much real effect. Besides, you are first and last, a House of Commons man, and as its titular Leader you have invariably displayed the essence of courtesy and persuasiveness. Don't spoil your record—or I shall cease to like you as much as I do. JOHN BULL.

To the Rev. T. Anderson, Minister of the Free Christians Church, Mexborough.

DEAR MINISTER,—Why the Mexborough Sunday School Union should first of all have asked your Sunday School to join the Whitsuntide procession, and subsequently accepted the motion of a narrow-minded bigot, who can be neither free nor Christian, to boycott and exclude it, is to say the least extraordinary. I shall not sympathise with you, for you will not desire my sympathy on such an account. I must, however, express my opinion that the pitiful intolerance of the Sunday School Union is beneath contempt. JOHN BULL.

To Mr. Percy Kay, Cleveleys, near Blackpool.

DEAR PERCY,—Lucky that you are a brother of the Lord Mayor of Manchester, and a man of substantial means—eh, what? It isn't everybody who could steal seven pieces of timber, value 14s., as "part of a practical joke," and get let off scot free by the Fleetwood Bench, under the Probation Act. Poor men go to quod for stealing a loaf of bread. Watch your step, Percy!

JOHN BULL.

To Messrs. Heatons, Ltd., Leeds.

GENTLEMEN,—I hear excellent accounts of you. The other day the sad plight of a crippled girl of 16 came to your notice, her pathetic search for employment having brought her to your doors. It was not exactly a business proposition to welcome the poor child to your establishment, patiently teach her such work as she was able to perform, and thus enable her to earn an excellent wage. But, not for the first time, you allowed the claims of human sympathy to oust the sharp instincts of commerce. It is not right that this gracious act should be concealed while less worthy forms of charity are blazoned from the house-tops. Accept my best respects. JOHN BULL.

To Dr. E. G. Amais, Medical Officer of Health, Greenwich.

DEAR DOC.,—Candidly, the reason I write to you is that I don't know whom else to have a row with. Fact is, it is about that mysterious tin shanty which belches on certain of the inhabitants of Ruthin Road. Day and night is diffused every sort of gaseous stink which science can invent or nature emit to nauseate mankind. Whether it is the result of preparing dead cat for sausage or boiling decayed bones for tinned mock turtle, nobody seems to know. What the people do know is that to open their windows at night is to be suffocated; that anything planted in the garden perishes. This is to inquire, therefore, what you propose to do about it. JOHN BULL.

THE INEFFABLE HUN.

AMAZING LETTER FROM A GERMAN FIRM.

The name of Germany rightly stinks in the nostrils of decent people the world over; yet the following is the actual text of a letter which the Brockhues Aktien-Gesellschaft, of Wiesbaden, a German chemical firm, have had the gross effrontery to address to an English company, the British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., of Erith, Kent:—

> GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to inform you that by special order of your Government we are allowed to recommence our business relations with England, our factory being situate in the occupied part of the Rhine province. As we are sure of our service to you before the war being quite satisfactory, we shall be greatly obliged by your extending the confidence and preference which our firm had the honour and advantage of enjoying for so long a period . . . Kindly be assured that our earnest endeavours will be used to give you satisfaction in every order entrusted to our care. We therefore hope that we may have the pleasure again of doing business with you for years to come.

Receiving no reply to this masterpiece of audacity, the German firm wrote again. It will be noted that these cheeky Huns make a handle of the action of the British Government in lifting the embargo on trade with the occupied provinces of the Rhine, a premature concession certain to be repaid with insolence. Perhaps the best comment on the episode is that of the Managing Director of the British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., who thinks "it is about time the Germans were informed that no decent English firm will have business relationships with them in future." A fitting answer, indeed!

CHILDREN'S DEATH TRAP.

LIVES SACRIFICED WHILE AUTHORITIES QUARREL.

The death-trap is a pretty long one, for it embraces the length of the Grand Surrey Canal from Camberwell Road to the Glengall Bridge. Its bank is quite open and unprotected, and numbers of crowded streets abut upon it, and there is a school adjoining. Of course, the little ones crowd the banks to fish with their home-made rods, and of course they laugh and play and push—and tumble in. Once in that water, the chances of escape are not many. The other day a mite fell in and there was an outcry, but the child had disappeared when two brave men plunged to the rescue. Pitiful to relate, it was an unsuccessful effort—for the canal is clogged with weeds, and the child was entangled among them at the bottom of the trap. Scarcely a week passes without some poor youngster going to its death while at happy, thoughtless play. The foul condition of the weed-choked water makes the work of rescuers doubly difficult and hazardous. Obviously the canal should be cleansed and dredged, while not a day should be lost in providing ropes, life-belts, and other rescue tackle, to be always on the spot in readiness. There should also be a policeman on guard to keep the little ones away from banks that entice them daily to possible death. The Surrey Canal Company and the Borough Council are both to blame in the matter, for the deaths of many children are due to their combined neglect. They must free themselves from a continued crime. Unfortunately, this is not the only London canal bank, left unprotected from the same cause, which has been the scene of preventable tragedy.

CIVIL LIABILITIES FIASCO.

COMMITTEE THAT FAILS IN ITS DUTY.

Only the other day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hogge was very wrath concerning the shortcomings of the Civil Liabilities Committee—a scheme of which he was one of the authors. But, he protested, he was ashamed of his child, because of the utterly inadequate and soulless way it treated applicants for the promised benefits. We are moved to agree with this very serious charge, for numerous instances of the Committee's unsatisfactory attitude have come to our notice. We may cite one case in proof. A motor-engineer, on joining up, was obliged to sacrifice his business and the lease of his premises, at a large financial loss. When demobilised he set to work to re-start his business, and secured premises in a well-known thoroughfare. He soon expended what little money he had. Finding himself at a standstill, he laid his position before the Civil Liabilities Committee, who awarded him 35s. a week for a term of three months. In his despair, he appealed to us, and we pointed out to the Committee how utterly useless was such an award, the man needing a lump sum. To our protest the Civil Liabilities Committee replied with the usual polite rigmarole that the case had been duly considered and the award made as indicated. And they wound up with:—"As you are probably aware, the Committee has the power only to render aid in cases of financial hardship caused through service in the forces." It was just such a case that we had laid before them! The Committee is a rank failure, and Mr. Hogge was a wise man when he cast off his own creation.

THE HONOUR OF A WOMAN.

IN HER OWN KEEPING—A PLEA FOR FEMININE LIBERTY AND RIGHTS.

BY CHARLES PALMER.

ISN'T it time we talked a little less about the honour of a man and began to concede something to the honour of a woman? I ask the question because we are presented in the public Press every other day with some startling crime, or some preposterous male antic, which carries us back to the Middle Ages, and even further—to an age when the idea of any equality of the sexes was undreamed of, when man was the master and woman the mere chattel. The unwritten law is I hold an outrage to logic, a denial of the fundamental rights of woman—that law is never pleaded to justify an act of violence committed by a woman in revenge for outraged love and honour. This modern orgy of unbridled lust for killing is tolerated, or at least extenuated by juries, because men make up juries. It began with the Malcolm case, when by an unwarrantable conspiracy, which began at the Coroner's inquest and progressed right up to the Central Criminal Court, sanction was given to murder so long as it could be shown that the crime was committed in defence of a man's honour.

THE RUTHERFORD CASE.

It was quite natural that in the ensanguined environment of war life should be held cheap; it was inevitable in the social and domestic upheavals consequent upon changing a nation of peaceful workers into an army of fighters on foreign soil that many unhappy infidelities should ensue. The Rutherford case—where, without a tittle of evidence to support the innuendo of a wife's infidelity, the murderer, though found guilty was conveniently declared insane—is but typical of many another "sordid drama"—so called. Any man who thinks his "honour" is involved in the weakness of his wife, and who dares to take the law into his own hands, is sentimentally acclaimed for defending that "honour." Not long ago a wanton woman made improper overtures to her husband's brother, and that Spartan relative promptly cut her throat, and justified his crime on the ground that he was defending the husband's honour! We have lately been witness to a violent personal outrage by a husband who considered himself aggrieved, and who, taking the law into his own hands, tarred and feathered an alleged philanderer.

MAN'S REVENGEFUL VIOLENCE.

Where is this sort of thing to stop? When will those who administer the law come out boldly on the side of the law? It is poisonous nonsense to argue that a man's honour is involved because his wife forgets *her* honour. Marriage is a civil contract, and whichever of the partners breaks it is guilty of a breach of contract. But because a woman forgets her vow, and with wide-open eyes turns elsewhere for what is called "consolation," neither the good name nor the honour of the husband is necessarily involved. And his resort to revengeful violence is in its turn a breach of the law, which should be visited with all the penalties of the law. *Do* let us look at these matters from a common-sense standpoint. If a man is to be permitted to take the law into his own hands, how can one object if women do likewise? For one case of feminine infidelity, there are a score of male "indiscretions." If the honour of a man is involved when his wife "goes astray," a woman's honour is equally concerned when the husband forgets his marital pledge. Let us rid our minds of cant. There was a time when a man was taught to regard his wife as his property like "his servant, his ox, and his ass, and any thing else that is his." The Commandments read in Church perpetuate this outrage on women's freedom. It is a blot upon the Christian religion. A woman's honour is in her own keeping. She is the arbiter of her own destiny, and the sooner society realises the fact the better. We all make a pretence to-day of conceding the equality of the sexes, and yet our man-made laws deny to women the freedom and the licence conceded to men. There will never be equality so long as a man can change his affection, or go where his lust leads him, without fear—while a woman is made to suffer the penalty of divorce if she in her turn does what the mere male can do with impunity.

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE."

Let us be done with the cruel and archaic anomaly which makes the woman suffer while the man goes scot free. I am not pleading for a higher standard of morality so much as for an equal standard. Time was when men in public life suffered social penalties if they transgressed the moral code—and were found out. Not long ago an M.P. was divorced. Did his constituency care? Not a bit. They would have been much more concerned with questions of his political consistency than with his morals. It is not for me to be the judge in this or in any other case. All I am pleading for is equality—for the right of every woman to be the keeper of her own honour, while denying the right of any man to pretend that because a wife's affection has changed, he is justified in taking summary vengeance upon either the new object of her affection or upon the woman herself. Many a man has returned from the war to find that the woman he loved has belied his trust. But how many women are forced to put the best faces they can on the knowledge that husbands in the years or months of absence have strayed from the straight path, and in their turn have forgotten the marriage vow! Set up, if you like, a more exalted standard of conduct; let men and women whom the law has joined regard their contract with the same strictness as obtains in the honourable transactions of business—but sweep away the pretence that a woman's honour is not a priceless thing in her own keeping.

TRADE UNIONS BOYCOTT SOLDIERS.

OUR HEROES AND "ARISTOCRACY OF LABOUR."

The Dockers' Union—referred to on another page—are not alone in their boycott of returned soldiers. The Ramsgate Branch of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union have been kicking regarding the employment by Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Sons, Ltd., of that town, of a partially disabled soldier received for training under the Ministry of Pensions scheme. Before the war the man had been a gardener, but having been badly wounded, he was warned that it would be unwise to return to his old occupation. He applied to the Pensions Ministry for training as a carpenter, never for a moment anticipating trade hostility. Had he been employed as a labourer, the Union, it seems, would have had no objection; they might even have consented to his training as a wood machinist; but that a man discharged from the Army, wounded in his country's service, should be trained as a carpenter and joiner at a decent rate of wages, was an infringement of their sacred privileges. Unless Messrs. Dunn would consent to fling this disabled hero on to the scrap-heap, the carpenters and joiners in their shops would "down tools" as a protest. It is not quite clear whether this mean threat was actually carried into effect, but it is evident that the Branch Union were determined to place every obstacle in the way of a discharged man, whose only crime was that he had fought to maintain those liberties without which the rights of trade unionism would not be worthless. Such base ingratitude is a rank offence.

WASTED TIMBER.

GROSS MISMANAGEMENT AT GOVERNMENT DEPOT.

The pleasantly wooded neighbourhood around Sherrard's Park, a mile or two north of Hatfield on the Great Northern line, affords a fascinating illustration of the beauties of Government "control." The whole of the surrounding timber was ear-marked for war purposes, but even before the signing of the Armistice there was but too much evidence of wanton and wicked waste—while, with the cessation of hostilities, the Government seem to have lost all interest in the place, notwithstanding its rich possibilities in relation to the housing programme and other urgent projects of reform. On a recent visit to Sherrard's Park, our representative was surprised to find an enormous quantity of cut timber lying around, the officials in charge having apparently no instructions as to its disposal; while among other items of waste were two huge stacks of oak-bark, 25 tons of sound material invaluable for tannery purposes, rotting and perishing for want of proper roofing, and a seemingly unlimited stock of faggots, which could have been disposed of a hundred times over but for the fact that the price put upon it by the Board of Trade officials was out of all reason—the result being that a great quantity of brushwood and tree-tops had ultimately to be burned. It is, however, in connection with the larger timber that the need for immediate action is most imperative, and it is to be hoped that with the commencement of housing operations we may see an end to this scandal of mismanagement and waste.

AND YET WE WON!

AMAZING STORY OF UNINTERNED GERMAN.

Last year the authorities were much concerned for the welfare of an enemy alien, named Toepken, whom the Home Office people in their wisdom had permitted to remain at large. Being a nice, obliging sort of person, Toepken had repaid the consideration shown him by offering to work on munitions, and it is a fact that at a critical period of the war this German subject was actually employed as a munition-worker by Messrs. Latch and Batchelor, of Hay Mills, Birmingham. It was not until Toepken had left Messrs. Latch, and they had refused to re-engage him, that he became a client of the Labour Exchange, and the War Office and the Munitions Department began to exchange notes. At this stage it seems to have occurred to someone in authority that it was not exactly the part of wisdom to allow a full-blown Hun to amuse himself in a British munitions factory. So in October last the War Office mildly suggested to the Labour Exchange that if possible "Walter Ferdinand Toepken—German" should be found employment "of a non-confidential nature." This extraordinary missive, signed by a Colonel E. B. Powell, supplies an appalling illustration of the way the authorities have been fooling with the enemy alien peril. That an enemy of this country should have been actually employed on munition work, and the War Office no more concerned at the discovery than as though it had been the most trifling of accidents, is a fitting *finale* to an amazing chapter of folly.

WILLIAM TELL UP-TO-DATE.

JOHN BULL refuses to bow down to the wonderful Wilson hat!

HARRIS, OF AXMINSTER.

FOOD CONTROL CHAIRMAN ON THE MAKE.

We need not point out to the Minister of Food the necessity of removing from the Food Control Committee of Axminster the pernicious person of Mr. W. J. Harris, nor to the Urban District Council the desirability of requesting him to inflict no further discredit on the Council as its Chairman. Let us see how the matter stands. Harris, a grocer carrying on business in the town, is Chairman of the Food Control Committee. Of all men, therefore, he should set an example of honourable conduct in his public office and honest dealing in his private business. Far from setting that example, he stands convicted of eighteen separate charges of profiteering by illegal over-charging on articles of food—and this not only after repeated complaints, but after repeated warnings. The offences of Harris, for which the Axminster Magistrates have inflicted fines amounting to £36, if not the more culpable are the more shameless in that, while the complaints against him were being investigated by the Food Control Committee, he was in the Chair, and was in the Chair when the Committee decided not to prosecute—it was left to the Food Ministry to bring him to book. He says a resolution that he should occupy the Chair was proposed and carried in the usual way. While this is assuredly to the discredit of the Committee, it is not in the least to the credit of Harris. That this man, occupying in Axminster such positions of public trust, should betray them in this scandalous way, is bad enough; that he should continue to occupy them would mark them for utter degradation. In reality, if not in law, the charges on which Harris has been convicted and fined constitute a series of petty thefts, not from one person, but many—for there is no difference in motive or result between picking a customer's pocket of a penny and knowingly overcharging him a penny on the goods he has bought. A money fine is not the just measure for such offences at all.

FLEECING THE EX-OFFICER.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY'S ELABORATE DISGUISE.

We have already expressed the opinion that the Ministry of Labour are much too ready to refer demobilised soldiers to various private employment agencies, some of them of questionable repute. One of the most enterprising of these concerns is the Civil Appointments Bureau, established by the so-called Ex-Officers' National Federation—a mushroom organisation, with its headquarters at 175, Piccadilly, W. The founder and Honorary Secretary of the Federation is a Major E. A. Johnson, "late B.E.F.," and on paper it has an imposing array of aims and objects, from the handling of pension claims and demobilisation grievances to the provision of special training courses for ex-officers desiring to avail themselves of the Civil Appointments Bureau. On the advice of the Ministry, an ex-officer of our acquaintance called at the offices of the Federation for the purpose of an interview, but as a mere outsider he might as well have saved his 'bus fare, the privilege of audience being jealously reserved for "members" of the Federation. The advantages of membership were to be purchased for a subscription of £2 2s., in addition to which clients of the Civil Appointments Bureau must undertake, in the event of obtaining a post through the efforts of the Federation, to hand over 5 per cent. of the first year's salary. Seeing no help for it, our friend put down his £2 2s., and in due course was accorded an interview with an official of the Federation—which, from a business standpoint, was certainly not worth the money. The only practical suggestion forthcoming was that the ex-officer should apply for a Bank of England clerkship at £100 per annum, which, as he had formerly held a first-class position as an accountant, was rather in the nature of an insult than a serious offer of assistance. We advise our readers to forgo the privileges of membership at two guineas a head. At the same time we expect the Ministry of Labour to make certain obvious inquiries concerning the constitution of the Federation.

WAR WINNERS.

UNPUBLISHED HEROIC DEEDS OF ENGLISHMEN.

When justice has been done to everybody else who won the war, perhaps something will be said about the English. For instance, we might be told who was the colonel, and who were the 28 officers and 552 men of the 2nd Batt. Devon Regiment, who held their trenches *to the last man* in the final German offensive. That is only one deed out of thousands which are passed over. Is it supposed to be good business to praise everybody else and to ignore the English folk? Of course, *we* know what we've done; but the world doesn't. And upon the world's present estimate of Englishmen may depend to some extent the future of our race. Not altogether! For we shall win through. But it's a handicap that all men do not know what a great part Englishmen had in winning the war. So, besides being unjust to the memory of brave men, it's bad business.

"FIT FOR HEROES!"

PUNISHING A MAN FOR PATRIOTISM.

"What we want," said Mr. Coull, a member of the Cornwall Insurance Committee, "is efficiency—not sentiment." His audience agreed, and appointed a temporary clerk named Stephens, over the head of another named Norton, because the latter had lost over four years' experience. How? By serving as a soldier! We shall watch that efficiency. But we are not content to take the affair lying down. It was an understood thing that employers, and especially public bodies, would take back men without loss of seniority. In the public offices, length of service counts for everything. Well, Norton had been a faithful servant for six years. It is true that over four years of that time he was fighting for his country. But is that to be a black mark against him? Is this Stephens, who would not have been employed at all, to jump over his head because Norton was patriotic? Perhaps Norton ought to be thankful that Stephens's admirers don't give him the sack. We are *not* thankful that a pledge given to our fighting men should be broken in this disgraceful way—especially by one of those Insurance Committees whose incompetence *during the war* has been a byword. We shall certainly take up the matter with the National Health Insurance Commissioners. *Verb. sap!*

WHOSE FAULT?

ARREARS OF PAY AT THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

A responsible Government official drawing as low a salary as £5 a week has a right to expect that it shall be promptly and regularly paid. That this is not always the case is evident from the complaint of a retired Regular Officer, employed in the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour. Early last March this gentleman was informed that his half-pay from the Army would be forfeited, as he had been posted for civil employment at a salary of £250 per annum; but in spite of repeated applications he has not yet succeeded in drawing a penny of his civilian pay, although his military allowance has been cancelled as arranged. We are given to understand that this is not the only case of the kind in connection with the Ministry of Labour, the arrears in one instance on quite a modest salary amounting to as much as £120. The ex-officer's claim on the Ministry amounts to nearly £60, and, as he has little or nothing in the way of private means, the loss of wages for 12 weeks has placed him in a most unhappy position, compelling him to live on savings set aside for a rainy day. There is no excuse for such treatment. It simply means that someone is too lazy or too stupid to carry out the duty for which, in all likelihood, he is highly—and regularly—paid.

In giving publicity on this page to the views of correspondents, preference will be accorded to brief letters bearing name and address for publication.

All envelopes and letters must be marked "P.P." in left-hand corner.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

The readers of "JOHN BULL" discuss matters of Public Interest.

Letters for this page must relate to public, as distinguished from personal, topics.

For short acknowledgments of communications and replies to other letters—selected from our general mail—see "Letter Bag," page 18.

Profiteering in Preserves.

The public's dream of cheap fruit, especially strawberries, this year, is likely to be shattered. Jam makers are already offering growers as much as £60 per ton for this fruit. No wonder they are falling over one another to secure fruit when we have to pay a shilling a pound for a concoction of apples and other mysterious "pulp" called jam!—H. BROWN, Gibson St., Nelson.

(The Food Controller had better consult the Prime Minister about that "rare and refreshing fruit" which we were promised some years ago!)

The Vicious Circle.

The prices of foodstuffs, clothing, etc., go up every time the miners get an advance in their wages. In South Wales, when the miners were paid the Sankey Award, or back pay as we call it, even the ladies' hats that were 10s. 11d. went up to 18s. 9d., and so on. People who are not miners find it very hard to make both ends meet, as they do not get enough advance in their wages to cope with the prices.—THOMAS HY. ALLEN, Berw Road, Pontypridd, S. Wales.

(It is an economic truth that high wages mean high prices. But it is, of course, very rough on those whose wages have not gone up.)

Breaking the "Trusts."

Even before the war, prices had gone up and were steadily soaring, mainly owing to all commodities being in the hands of Trusts and Rings. We hear great complaints now about the "American Meat Trust." Just before the war, these firms kept meat in cold storage for over two years, till it had deteriorated, and then sold it at high prices. The American "Housekeepers' Union" then decided to fight the Trust. For five months its members bought neither beef nor mutton, with the result that they broke the back of the Trust and prices came down.—E. F. STALEY, Oppidans Road, N.W.

(We must pass on this suggestion to the People's League.)

"A Bit on the Favourite."

The rich man who wants to "follow his fancy" merely rings up his bookmaker and he is "on." The poor working-man punter, wishing to chance his "modest bob," has to dodge round back streets, looking "each way" to see that the "outsider," Robert, doesn't upset his chance of "putting a bit on the favourite." Why doesn't the Government legalise street-betting? Licence the bookmaker and convert what is now done by "strategy" into a paying and legal business!—THOS. C. CLARK, Armstrong Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(We must consider the question of reintroducing that old Betting Bill of ours which so shocked the House thirteen years ago.)

Five Guineas will be paid each week to the writer of what we consider to be the most interesting letter. That amount has been sent to Annie Richards, the writer of the starred letter.

"Wake up, England."

Thousands of houses are wanted, more freedom is wanted, a better and a stronger beer is wanted, people are yearning for better and cheaper railway facilities, also asking for a higher standard of life and better education for their children. When will the Government "wake up" to the fact, and get a move on?—THOMAS C. KERRIDGE, Chandos Avenue, W.

(We suppose the answer to our correspondent's question is "When the Prime Minister returns from the Peace Conference." We say "when.")

More Consistent Laws.

Here are some of our "just" laws. A fruiterer may be heavily fined for disposing of unwholesome fruit, yet a landlord escapes punishment for letting unhealthy houses. A man may marry his deceased wife's sister, yet a woman cannot marry her deceased husband's brother. A woman, driven to distraction, may be sentenced to death for the murder of her illegitimate child, yet the man who was mainly responsible for the crime is not even arrested. We want more consistent laws!—ANNIE RICHARDS, St. Leonard's Hill, Edinburgh.

(A very concise summary of present legal anomalies, some of which we hope to remedy before this Parliament expires.)

Harvest Ale.

A short Act should be passed to compel public house proprietors to sell beer for consumption off the premises as long as they have any in stock. During the last harvest I was continually refused beer for harvesters on the plea that there was only sufficient for customers at the bar. This means that the worker gets practically none, whilst the "pub-hanger" can get as much as he likes or all that there is to be had before the toiler gets back from his work.—HERBERT W. LUFF, Holmleigh, Shrewsbury.

(Surely a better suggestion would be that the publican should be left with what he requires for his regular customers, and that there should be a special extra delivery of harvest ale.)

Married Women Wage Earners.

Married and single men, widows and single girls *must* work for a living—so *oust* the married women from the factories if their husbands are also at work. Let it be done now!—ALBERT E. BRAMWELL, Rupert Street, Nechells, Birmingham.

(We have already made this suggestion to the Government, who have promised to give it sympathetic consideration. We shall keep them up to it.)

For the Fire-Fighters.

We are all pleased to see that the Special Constables have been officially recognised by the award of a medal for the splendid work done during the war. The same recognition should be extended to the Fire Brigades in and around London for their splendid work and devotion to duty, especially during Air Raids.—J. ELLING, Brussels Road, S.W.

(Most certainly this gallant little force—which has done its "bit" so splendidly—should be suitably recognised. They are the fighters of a persistent and relentless enemy.)

"Requiescat in Pace."

According to posters at the Labour Exchanges, it is proposed to exhume the remains of our dead heroes in France and re-inter them in a great central cemetery. The scheme should be dropped at once. Gruesome details are unnecessary, but every thinking man or woman who possessed any conception of conditions of life and death knows the scheme is unworkable. For over four years some of our heroes have lain in the bosom of Mother Earth. Let them rest there in peace!—J. J. ROBSON, Laurel Walk, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(We should like to see one of those posters, and agree that such a scheme—beautiful as it is in theory—is quite impracticable.)

Our Party Press.

Is it to be wondered that industrial unrest is so rife when so many hysterical and misleading statements are published in our daily Press? Give us a saner Press controlled by some impartial, fairminded man or body of men whose sole aim is the public weal rather than that of some particular political Party. We have a few such weekly papers; let us hope that they will be able to influence the remainder by the force of their example. In other words, "What about a daily JOHN BULL?"—H. H. POPE, Jubilee Street, Taunton, Som.

(The idea of a daily edition of this journal is not new. But we are afraid our hands are too full at the moment. Still, after all, it is only busy men who can find time for more work!)

RACING NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

ROYAL ASCOT.—THE HUNT CUP AND THE WOKINGHAM STAKES.

By "THE SQUIRE."

The return of Ascot will really be in the form of a triumph, with all the pomp and circumstance of triumphal rejoicings at the passing of the War. From a racing as well as a social point of view, Ascot will at this re-union be found to be as pre-eminent as ever. What if His Majesty King George should set the seal of Royal approval upon the meeting by winning the Royal Hunt Cup with JUTLAND? I understand that Donoghue is again to don the Royal purple on this well handicapped colt, as he did on Viceroy at Epsom. When first glancing my eye down the weights I came to the conclusion that SCATWELL was exceedingly well in, and I believe now that Barling thinks his colt can win. It was because of this that he did not run him at Epsom. Be that as it may, I have reasonable excuse enough on my side to transfer my allegiance to JUTLAND. I do not go so far as to say that the Egerton House 4-year-old represents a gambling chance anymore than I imagine that it is an easy matter to discover the winner of the Wokingham Stakes. Both events have an open aspect, but I have hopes of GOLLY EYES winning the popular sprint.

WEEKS SELECTIONS.

ASCOT—WEDNESDAY.

Fernhill Stakes—FAIR SIMONE.
Chesham Stakes—PELOPS.
Visitors' Handicap—*ROYLAND.
Royal Hunt Cup—JUTLAND.
Waterford Stakes—VICEROY.

ASCOT—THURSDAY.

St. James' Palace Stakes—GRAND PARADE.
All Aged Stakes—FOURFOLD.
Gold Cup—*AIR RAID.
New Stakes—CINNA.
Rous Memorial—ROSEWAY.

ASCOT—FRIDAY.

King Stand Stakes—*LACROSSE.
Wokingham Stakes—GOLLY EYES.
Alexandra Plate—HE.
Ascot High Weight Handicap—BAAL GAD.

WINDSOR—SATURDAY.

Nimble Plate—PRINCESS STEPHANIE.
Royal June Handicap—*WILLIAM ALLENBY.
Clewer Handicap—FRAGOLA.
Two Year Selling—HARDBAKE.

PRINTER'S PIE.

(Half-a-crown is paid to the sender of every item published under this heading. Envelopes must be marked "Pie.")

"BRIGHTON EVENING ARGUS" (advertisement):—
"Wanted, SMALL House, 33 BEDROOMS."

"EXETER WESTERN TIMES" (advertisement):—
"Nurse Wanted to LOOK AFTER GOOD WAGES."

"DAILY DISPATCH":—
"She wore a mauve linen blouse with a high collar and a BLACK AND WHITE MAN'S tie."

"DAILY MIRROR":—
"Thus, simply, Sergeant Thomas Joseph Merrigan . . told *The Daily Mirror* HOW HE MET HIS DEATH IN THE GERMAN LINES."

"THE VAHAN":—
"The rule of a happy people must be in the hands of the *wise*, whose YOLK indeed is easy and whose burden is light."

"EVENING NEWS":—
"Newton Abbot is being favoured with a royal visit FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR THREE AND A HALF CENTURIES . . . The address of welcome . . . reminded him (the Prince of Wales) HOW DELIGHTED THE TOWNSPEOPLE WERE IN 1899 'TO WELCOME YOUR FATHER AND MOTHER.'"

HEARD IN THE TRAIN.

VICTORY BONDS.

SPORTY ONE (*waving his newspaper*): Good old 'Oratio!

KILL-JOY (*looking sourly over his spectacles*): Were you addressing me, sir?

SPORTY ONE: Don't know as I was addressin' anybody in perticler. I was cheerin' 'Oratio—that's all.

KILL-JOY: Then kindly show a little consideration for persons engaged in serious reading.

SPORTY ONE: I s'pose you don't 'appen to 'ave bought the bloomin' railway, 'ave you? Becos if not, allow *me* to remind *you* that I've paid my fare, same as you, I s'pose, and ain't inclined to be dictated to by a feller passenger. You don't like 'Oratio—that's wot it is. I can see it stickin' out all over you. You 'ate good ole Bottomley, John Bull. Your sort *would*—naturally. You 'ate 'im becos 'e's beaten you again. That's wot it is. (*Shaking his newspaper in the face of his* vis-à-vis): 'Ere it is, starin' you in the face. "Premium Bonds." Got 'em at last! They ain't quite wot 'e wanted, but they're a step in the right direction. They give a sportin' investor a chance of winnin' a fifteen quid prize.

KILL-JOY: I don't regard the Victory Bonds in that light, sir. They are a serious investment, carrying a possibility of early redemption at enhanced interest.

SPORTY ONE: You can put it 'ow you like, but the fact remains that the public are given the chance of a nice little gamble under Government approval and encouragement. It ought to be fifteen thousand instead of a measly fifteen quid, really. But it's the thin end of the wedge. The Government 'as 'ad to come to 'eel, and 'Oratio 'as justified 'is demand for Premium Bonds, wot 'e's been makin' for years.

KILL-JOY: I refuse to believe that Mr. Chamberlain or the Government have allowed themselves to be guided in any way by Mr. Bottomley's advocacy of State lotteries.

SPORTY ONE: Ah! you don't like 'im—that's wot it is. You 'ate 'im becos 'e's one too many for you. Wot about Unclaimed Bank Balances? *That* idea used to be laughed at. But the Bill's passed its second reading. Now comes Premium Bonds, wot the Government used to pretend was wicked and un'oly. The next thing we shall see'll be licensed bookmakers, or the pari-mutuel run on all the race-courses under Government control. Yes, sir!

KILL-JOY: I trust the day is far distant when the hateful vice of gambling will receive the sanction of the State.

SPORTY ONE: The day ain't far distant at all. It's right 'ere, *now*. You've insured your life, I s'pose?

KILL-JOY: Certainly, sir. That is a duty I owe to those dependant upon me.

SPORTY ONE: It's a gamble, all the same. It's a bet on both sides. You bet you'll take more out of the insurance company than you pay in, and the insurance company bets you won't. Everything's a gamble, if you look at it the right way; but some people won't face facts, and kid themselves they're more virtuous than other people by calling the same thing by a different name. These Victory Bonds are Premium Bonds, and you can't get away from it. They're a good investment and all that, but at the same time they're a timid attempt to put 'Oratio's idea into operation.

KILL-JOY: Is it necessary to drag Mr. Bottomley's name into the discussion so persistently?

SPORTY ONE: You don't like 'im—that's what it is. You don't like 'im becos 'e's . . .

KILL-JOY: You appear to be very intimately acquainted with my likes and dislikes, sir.

SPORTY ONE: You don't like 'im—I can see it stickin' out all over you. But Victory Bonds is Premium Bonds, all the same! [EXIT.

A Mother's Gratitude

for the restoration of her little boy after 4½ years' continuous agony.

Surely the letter recorded below is one of the most striking instances of gratitude ever penned by a thankful mother.

Birtley Villa,
Sondley, Ch. Stretton.

Dear Sirs,—I feel I must write and tell you about my little boy now aged 4½ years, who suffered most terribly from eczema from birth. Several local Doctors tried everything they could think of, but none of them did him any good. He was in the Royal Infirmary for 11 months and the Doctors there did all they could for him, but he got no better, so I fetched him home and started using Cadum Ointment. We began to see an improvement with the first box, so we continued with it.

He was covered from his head to ankles with most terrible eczema. We got no rest night or day, so you may guess our gratitude to Cadum Ointment when we began to get a little rest. You could not imagine a much worse case than our little boy's was. He could not be left a minute or he would tear his flesh off in pieces. Now no one can believe that he is the same child. There isn't even a mark from the most awful scabs he had. His skin is now clean and healthy.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) M. J. Hall.

There is an irresistible healing power and virtue in Cadum Ointment, due to its unique and unrivalled soothing antiseptic and curative merits, which ensure its success in every conceivable skin disease, disorder, inflammation, irritation or eruption. Not only eczema, chronic or spasmodic, but such cruelly agonising conditions as ulcers and sores, yield to its benevolent agency. Pimples, blotches, burns, cuts, chafing and all other forms of scalp and skin trouble are quickly banished by this marvellous healer. The first application draws out the "fire and sting." The smarting ceases, and the growth of new, healthy skin is at once stimulated.

BE SURE YOU GET

Cadum Ointment

At all Chemists and Drug Stores, 1/3 per box.

IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Mornin', sir! 'Ow are you arfter yore interestin' experience at the Guild'all larst week? In the pink, I 'ope. You're a citizen of no mean city, now, an' from the way you talked I should say you're not the sort to forget it. Good ole Cockneys like meself are proud of wot you said about us, and proud to call you a fellow-citizen.

* * *

'Air trim? Very good, sir. I 'ope my talkin' don't disturb you? . . . Good! Becos there's one or two little remarks I should like to make. You was advocatin' the formation of a voluntary Citizen Army on the Territorial basis. I'm with you, every time. There's stormy times a'ead for the good ole British Empire, and we've gotter be prepared. It seems to me that the mantle of both our late military prophets 'as fallen upon yore shoulders, and you're agoin' to wear it to some purpose, I fancy. You're goin' to continue the good work wot Lord Bobs begun and was jeered and sneered at for doin'. And you'll soon 'ave the same 'old on the 'earts of the young men wot pore Kitchener 'ad. You led your soldiers to vict'ry, an' now you'll receive your reward in the pride an' affection of all the young British chaps worth their salt. And most of 'em are, you can take it from me. I'll guarantee that w'en your idea of a new voluntary Citizen Army takes shape, the fellers will simply rush to join up. And not only the young 'uns, neither. You can count on me fur one. There's life in some o' the old crocks yet. I saw a couple of old 'uns, both over seventy, go out to the wickets to play in a Married *versus* Single cricket match on W'it Monday. They opened the innin's for the Married side, and I'm ready to bet they'd both be battin' there now if they 'adn't met with 'ard luck. One was run out by an over-eager young chap wot was runnin' for the old 'un, an' the other was caught orf 'is glove. But they put up seven runs between 'em, an' jest larfed at the young blokes bowlin'.

* * *

That's the right spirit, sir. It's in young an' old alike . . . *You're afraid a good many got fed up with wot they 'ad to go through in the wore?* You're right, sir. But don't you think for one moment, Field-Marshal, that that would prevent 'em comin' up again at the call o' duty. 'Avin' suffered for the country'll make 'em all the more eager and determined to keep it safe. So take it from me, w'en you give the call to join up in the new Army wot you 'ope to see formed, there'll be a response wot'll surprise you. I'll join meself, if you'll 'ave me—an' not for swingin' the lead, neither, but for 'ard trainin' if the doctors don't put the kibosh on me. Look 'ere, sir, I keep me eyes open and I 'ears many remarks, and I can tell you this: there's a wonderful fascination about Army life, wot gits into the blood. Chaps wot a few months ago were tearin' their 'air to git demobbed are rejoinin' becos they've got fed up with civilian life! Even their natural 'atred of sergeant-majors is evaporatin', and I've actually 'eard a demobbed Tommy say a good word for 'is old 'un!

* * *

You can't believe it, sir? Well, it *is* 'ardly believable, but it's true orl the same. That encourages you to 'ope for a fine response to your appeal?—and it might well! . . . Well, I 'ope that suits you, sir. I'm proud to 'ave served you, and I 'ope you won't forget, if you should be makin' up a company of old crocks, you can count on me for one. Good day, sir. I'm *very* much obliged! . . . Ah,! There goes a soldier and a man—not 'arf!

"The Hidden Hand" Film, based on Laurence Cowen's novel and play, is being exhibited this week at Greenock, La Scala; Kelso, The Cinema; and next week at Dumbarton, Pavilion; Kirkwall, Electric Theatre; Birmingham, Aston Cross Picture House.

WILSON TOYING WIT

My Prediction Fulfilled—Duty of the Prime Minister—

By THE

WHEN I first issued a warning against President Wilson, and bade the Prime Minister beware of the Princetown Professor, certain people accused me of sowing the seeds of discord between England and America. I need not say I had no such purpose in mind; quite the opposite. I felt that if Woodrow Wilson continued to drag the little Welshman at his coat-tails, there would be trouble for us and trouble for America. Every day, I am sorry to say, events happen which justify that opinion. It is no exaggeration to declare that, in spite of the fact that British and United States troops have fought side by side to the abiding honour of both, the sentiments existing between the two shores of the Atlantic are less cordial to-day than at any time since President Cleveland tried to make bad blood between us. And the sole cause of this lamentable condition of things is President Wilson. What is more, the main ground for these strained sentiments is the preposterous League of Nations, which Wilson forced upon the Allies. What irony! This League—which we were told by the weird "dreamer" from the White House, was to encompass the world in the white cloak of mutual love and confidence—has set the two great English-speaking nations by the ears; and, unless public opinion denounces the accursed thing, it may yet bring in its train consequences most unhappy and dire to all of us.

My Prediction Fulfilled.

Just look at the position. President Wilson, seeking to play the part of Colossus striding the world, had the temerity to promulgate his Fourteen Points, and to make the acceptance of what I denounced months ago as the League of *Notions*, a cardinal factor in the edifice of Peace. From the very beginning I warned the Prime Minister that this League was intended to rob us of the just fruits of victory; that its purpose was to make for Germany a soft peace. I also did my best to reveal the true state of affairs in the United States after the election which not only robbed President Wilson of his majority—but of his authority. Who will say that I did not accurately size up the situation? But the beauty of it is that to-day we (poor old England of course did nothing to win the war) are being denounced in the United States and even within the sacred walls of the Senate, as having induced Wilson to support the League in *our* interests. Why is this grotesque travesty of the truth put forward? Because the League is pledged to world interference—the putting of its finger in every pie—and because America, which has grown great and prosperous on a policy of splendid isolation, rightly fears that if the League is accepted she may well be involved in any future European complications and conflicts. But there is another reason. If the League of Nations stands, the Monroe Doctrine goes—the doctrine of "Hands off America"—not only the America of the United States, but Southern America. And while the preposterous President has been playing for his own hand, even at the risk of the Monroe doctrine, his political enemies at Washington have done their best to confound him and all his works, even at the expense of a quarrel with this country. Thank God there are a few sober heads on both sides of the Atlantic, and the worst has not yet happened.

Fomenters of Bad Feeling.

But see where the antics of this White House will-o'-the-wisp are leading us. Already there has been an unpleasant amount of twisting the Lion's tail—an amusing game, no doubt, for the anti-Wilson party, but at the best a dangerous one. That resolution of the United States Senate declaring a deliberate desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Ireland is intended to be insulting—to demonstrate the "right" of America to meddle with our affairs because, forsooth, the ridiculous League of Nations may interfere with theirs. And then note the action of Wilson over the visit to Ireland of the American "Commission"—save the mark!—deputed to report on the condition of things in a country a prey to revolution and murder. It was given out that these emissaries of the Clan-na-Gael had gone to Ireland with the blessing of Wilson and the amiable sanction of Lloyd George! But when the firebrands disgraced themselves and proved that, like the Sinn Feiners, they were the open enemies of the King and his Government, they were repudiated. The Prime Minister refused to see them on their return to Paris, and the President, we were assured, would give them the cold shoulder. What has actually happened? They *have* been received by Wilson, and this mere fact has in a sense given sanction to the lying report which they sent to him and to our own Prime Minister and also to America—to the House of Representatives and the Senate—with the patent object of creating still more ill-feeling and ill-will against England, which has spent its all in blood and money to save the world from the domination of the Hun.

Duty of the Prime Minister.

The Report of this so-called "American Commission of Independence" is full of the foulest lies, and lies bursting with angry spite against this country. It is accompanied by a letter to the British Prime Minister in which it is asserted that these blackguardly emissaries of revolution were "complying" with the personal request of Mr. Lloyd George in assisting "to ascertain the actual conditions existing in Ireland." I have done my best, both in and out of Parliament, to support the Government in these last days of the war, and I say it is due to those who have stood by the Prime Minister that he should at once, and in the most public manner, repudiate these enemies of the King and denounce their false and evil statements as a libel on Great Britain. It was only because these persons declared they were "travelling with diplomatic passports," and were acting "partly at the solicitation of the Prime Minister," that they were allowed a licence and a liberty denied to any patriotic Englishman. They have repaid us by making charges of the grossest character, alleging that the so-called "political prisoners"—men who have fomented anarchy and stimulated murder—have been the victims of "unspeakable outrages" and "barbarous cruelties." They state that these prisoners are treated worse than the Germans treated their prisoners—that soldiers and constables have been guilty of wilful murder; that men have died from violence in prison; that others are "compelled to lie in their clothing, befouled by human excrement, for days at a time." The picture drawn by these creatures whom President Wilson has been pleased to honour, stops at no distortion—is coloured by every form of foul exaggeration. "During the past winter and spring streams of ice-cold water were poured upon men confined in gaol, and they were compelled to lie all night on cold floors in unheated cells in their wet clothing. Police and soldiers are habitually permitted to enter cells where political prisoners are confined, and to beat them with their clubs." These men—whose sole purpose, under the ægis of Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, is to influence America's opinion—make the gravest charges concerning the treatment of "delicate women and young children," who in their own homes are "cruelly beaten and otherwise maltreated" by armed men. Not only are "children of suspected Republicans" kidnapped but we are told that

> Women and children of refinement and respectability are arrested without warrant, and, in company of rough and brutal soldiers, transported to distant parts of Ireland and England, where they are confined in gaol with the lowest prostitutes, some of whom are suffering from vile disease, and are compelled to use the same toilet facilities and thus expose themselves to the danger of infection.

Now I demand of the Government that these calumnies on the British soldier be answered without delay, and without any reservation. I, for one, am not content to allow such foul and cruel lies to go abroad unbranded as the deliberate invention of Bolshevicks from America, who to gain their own ends are anxious to set the English-speaking people by the ears. And I repeat—it is the duty of the Prime Minister to make some show of manly independence, to break away from the fatal hypnotism of the United States President, and to come out boldly on the side of the British people, whose representative he is, and whose good name has been so wantonly traduced by creatures whose sole purpose is to foment

H TREASON-MONGERS.

The Peace Treaty Mystery—"No English Need Apply."

EDITOR.

anarchy and red ruin in these islands. I should be the last to defend the action of the Government in Ireland. It has been a disgraceful record of bungling and weakness ever since Mr. Asquith crossed over to shake hands with the authors of the Easter rebellion. But this I do say—that these men with whom Mr. Lloyd George has coquetted and whom President Wilson has received, are guilty of the foulest slanders; that their demand that De Valera, an escaped prisoner and an avowed revolutionary, should be summoned to the Peace Conference is intended as a deliberate insult, and that no self-respecting man of British blood can view these events without a sense of burning shame that Mr. Lloyd George has lacked the necessary courage to refuse to play Wilson's political game, and the patriotic common sense to deny to the King's enemies a free run in Ireland. We know what Wilson is playing for. He has antagonised the best feeling of America; he is now out at all costs to make sure of the Irish-American vote. And to do that he has secured that these creatures from the other side of the Atlantic should proceed, with the Prime Minister's approval, to Ireland—there to listen to every grotesque slander and foul libel—that they might reproduce them in a Report to be published broadcast in America. And, meanwhile, the great task of promoting peace and goodwill goes on in Paris, though the United States gnashes its teeth at the very name of the League of Nations. Was there ever such a tragio-comedy!

Peace Treaty Mystery.

And what a muddle he is making of things in America! Let us look at this Peace Treaty mystery. Why are we being hoodwinked and bluffed? We were told that all the Allies and America were strongly of opinion that in no circumstances should the full terms of the Treaty be disclosed until after the Germans had signed. No sooner, however, does a copy reach New York than the Senate resolves to publish it in full, and doubtless by this time its contents are known to the Americans, whilst we are still left groping in the dark. I am perfectly certain that there is some sinister motive behind this secrecy. I have never trusted even the Official Summary which we have been permitted to see. At best, it was a clumsy translation from either the French or German edition. I quite expect, however, to find when the full document is before us, that whilst the hand may be that of the Allies, the voice dictating is the voice of Wilson, and that there are numerous loopholes of which the enemy will not be slow to take advantage. I did not fail to note the subtle phrase used by Mr. Lloyd George when addressing the House of Commons. "It will be found," he said, "that the *outlines* of all our pledges are contained in the Terms." Mark that qualification: The outlines—not the actual substance—of the pledges! And even as I write, the Treaty is undergoing revision and modification—it being common rumour in political circles that the Prime Minister is weakening on various points. As I have so often said, this League of Nations business ought never to have been mixed up with the terms of the Peace Treaty. It is at best a counsel of perfection, and could stand over for discussion until the war has been definitely ended. This view would, indeed, now appear to be dawning upon the American people, for I observe that the Senate Committee has passed a resolution that the League covenant shall form no part of the Peace Treaty; and it looks as though, if the Allies insist on retaining the Covenant, the result will be that they will become bound hand and foot in regard to international affairs, whilst America will be free to do anything she likes. Then again, we have this extraordinary declaration by Lord Robert Cecil, the official League spokesman, that "if the League of Nations is to be a reality, Germany—no less than Russia—must be included in it." Did you ever read such nonsense? But even this sinks into insignificance compared with the further statement that "the Peace Treaty must be judged by the principles of the League of Nations. If it is not a treaty on which the League can usefully be built, *we shall ask the League to change it*—and this must be the test to which we must submit every international agreement and every international action." So this blessed League, which the Peace Treaty is to bring into existence, is actually to have the power of varying the Treaty when and how it may determine in the future—*and Germany is to have a voice in the decision!* But I have not finished with Lord Robert yet. Here is a final quotation: "If you are to have a League of Nations based on international co-operation, *there must be some give and take between the partners in that great enterprise.*" And Germany, forsooth, is to be one of the partners! Upon my word, I think the sooner Mr. Lloyd George comes back and faces the House of Commons again, the better—and I promise him that he will not have such an easy walk-over as upon the last occasion! Meanwhile all is doubt and confusion. As I write, I take up the *Evening Standard*, and read in large type: "All Over Except the Shouting—Allies' Unity—Final Terms for the Printer—Last Words of the Four—Crushing Reply, Refusing Any Big Concessions." Then I turn to the *Evening News* of the same date, and find: "Paris Still Watering Down Peace Demands—Changes Full of Grave Dangers—Six Months More of Talk." What *are* we to believe, and I ask Ministers whither are we drifting? I am afraid I shall have to become somewhat of a nuisance when Parliament reassembles! Meanwhile, there lurks, behind all, that sinister figure of the President of the United States, whose emissaries are busy everywhere capturing the world's trade and disseminating by every kind of propaganda the fiction that it was America who won the war! Here, for instance, is a letter I have received from the master of a British ship:—

> In connection with the U.S. taking over German steamers, the following has perhaps escaped your notice; in fact, I only discovered it by looking over some back numbers of the *Index*. In *Lloyds Daily Index* dated 22nd April, the North German Lloyd s.s. *Brandenburg* is given as then at Trondjheim; and in the issue dated 14th May, the same steamer is described as *American* and is said to have left Trondjheim on 1st May and arrived at Plymouth on 10th May. We are all rightly concerned over the U.S. keeping the steamers that were in American ports, but this transaction seems to have taken place in Norway or elsewhere,

"No English Need Apply."

If we turn to her internal legislation, we shall find the same spirit of exclusion and grab everywhere apparent. I wonder how many of my readers are familiar with a recent Act "To regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States." Let me mention a few of its provisions. Amongst those whose immigration into the States is prohibited are all persons "hereinafter called contract labourers—who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements—oral, written, or printed, expressed or implied—to perform labour in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; and all persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for labourers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country." That looks very much like "no economic barriers," doesn't it—and very like the human "brotherhood" which was to follow upon the League of Nations? For when we look at the class of persons who do not come within the definition of "contract labourers," we find that they consist of "ministers of religion, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travellers for curiosity or pleasure." You, therefore, see that no ordinary British workman, even if a job be waiting for him, is to be permitted to land in America, though invited by an American firm to come over. Another provision extends the Act to "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the excluded classes," and to "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or *Foreign Government*—either directly or indirectly." Perhaps, however, Mr. Wilson may yet see his way to amend the Act by excluding the Allies and their nationals from its operation—I *don't* think.

"TOMMY AND JACK."

Dealing also with the Discharged Sailor and Soldier and their Dependents.

OUR PLEDGE.—"No case of hardship or injustice, no instance of beggarly treatment or mean cheeseparing shall go unchallenged and unremedied."—*Horatio Bottomley*, 10th August, 1916.

"TOMMY."

Our Triumph:—We have fought long and hard, in print and otherwise, for the Expeditionary men and the old soldiers of low category in various Battalions, who are compelled to do recruits' drill. We are glad to receive an official assurance that in future the old hand will be kept to himself, will enjoy his well-earned rest from drills, and will be treated according to peace-time regulations.

A Dirty Brute:—This is for the General of the Northern Command: A Warrant Officer at Hipswell Camp found a young soldier whilst off duty wearing breeches, instead of the regulation trousers. He pulled the "bags" off the boy—and then, being somewhat of a boxer, knocked him about cruelly. Not satisfied with that, he pitched him over his head twice, throwing him on to the floor. This is a case which must be looked into, and we ask the G.O.C. to take the necessary steps without delay.

Bully'n:—As another result of our efforts on behalf of Tommy, it has been decided that the bullying Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers attached to Reserve Battalions shall be ruthlessly weeded out. We are delighted to hear this, as we always felt that the brutality of these fellows greatly hindered recruiting.

Manufacturing Unrest:—In these days, there is no excuse for the rations of the troops being inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, or badly cooked. From camp after camp, however, we receive complaints, and can only warn the War Council that the treatment of the troops in this respect is creating great dissatisfaction. In many cases, orderly officers appear to think that it is no part of their duty to visit the men's dining rooms to see if they are comfortable.

Illegal:—Major W. P. Collins recently issued a circular to the staff of the Labour Corps at Nottingham, regarding officers appealing on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. £50,000 Fund. The scheme was for every man, of whatever rank, to give 6d. on May 30th, and the same sum on June 6th. In a p.s. it was suggested: "Of course, if you want to give *more* than sixpence, there are numerous other ways of doing so." As this is tantamount to an order, the War Office should take prompt notice of the matter.

"JACK."

Gridding on the *Grafton*:—H.M.S. *Grafton*, at present in the Black Sea, is a very unhappy ship. The crew complain about the treatment in general and their food in particular, and, incidentally, that they have a right to be discharged to home waters after their long service. They tell us that they have not had any night leave for over six months, and they believe that no other ship in the Navy has been so treated. We put it to the Commanding Officer that he should parade his men and ask them for complaints.

The Parent Ship:—The Naval Ratings of No. 45 Lightship, anchored about 30 miles out at sea off the Essex Coast, has a parent ship H.M.S. *Ganges*, which is supposed to supply them with necessaries. Two months ago they applied for soap and tobacco, and were informed by her that they should send their indent to the depôt. They wrote to their Paymaster there accordingly, and have had no reply. The unfortunate fellows tell us now that they have not got sufficient soap to wash themselves with, to say nothing about washing their clothing, and they have to depend upon their friends at home for their smokes!

The Admiral's Yacht:—H.M.S. *Chrysanthemum* is at Gibraltar, but should be home. She has a crew of 90 officers and men, and her only duties appear to be to take an Admiral and his wife for little trips from Gibraltar to Casa Blanca and other places, the expenditure of coal being great. And local steamers, used by common civilians, trade between the points named.

A Profiteering Skipper:—According to our last mail from Burmah, as pay and shore leave are practically unknown, the crew of the *Albatross*, on Government charter, are starving for smokes, and much in want of soap and clothing. There are supplies in the vessel's slop chest, but the men refuse to buy "on tick," owing to the exorbitant prices charged. When the ship returns from her tour, we trust that the manager of the Ellerman-Wilson Line—the owners—will look into this matter. It would be so easy to abolish misery and discontent from our forecastles!

"THE SILVER BADGERS."

Secretaries of Discharged Sailors' and Soldiers' organisations, in sending cases of injustice or other information, should mark their envelopes "Silver Badgers."

Another Commission:—Another Commission is now sitting, and is asking various people not connected with the Department to come up as witnesses as to the working of the Pensions Ministry in the past, and to make suggestions for its better conduct in the future. We notice that regulations were recently issued, though before the organisation of the Committee was mooted, and we are quite prepared to find that the wind has been taken out of the sails of those who may obey the call.

Widen the Scope:—The order of reference to the Committee should be widened. The question should not be, "How are the regulations carried out?" but "Have we done our best for our men broken in the war and their dependents; have we granted them sufficient money to keep them and their families out of the poor-house?" The man who loses a limb is given a pension according to the length of the stump of the arm or the leg; but what about the epileptic, the consumptive, or the nerve-shattered wreck who cannot get employment on account of his infirmity? He is granted a few shillings a week, although in all conscience—being unemployable—he should be given full disablement pension.

Paper v. Sense:—The regulations of the Pension Department, as they appear on paper, are simply grand, but our own post-bag daily contains letters complaining of cruel delays in assessing pensions, of reductions by medical officers who scarcely look at the men, and do not put them through the ordinary tests, and of the horrible dilatoriness of the Baker Street Office. We could never make out why an assessment of pension made by provincial doctors should be lowered by the Chelsea people who never saw the pensioner. If the provincial doctors are unreliable, which we do not believe, they should be scrapped.

What We Want:—We do not want an official Committee; we want a huge, public meeting at which the victims of ineptitude may tell their tale. The Pensions Department knows all about its failings, and if it cannot remedy them without outside interference it should be abolished, and a new Ministry formed. It is childish to ask intelligent men to lose time in detailing official shortcomings and suggesting remedies.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE—"

(*Registered under the Act of 1916 as "The John Bull War Sufferers' Fund."*)

This, and affords immediate relief to the dependents of soldiers and sailors stranded for want of money. Every farthing subscribed goes to some deserving person—we gladly defray all expenses.

Among the numerous cases we assisted during the week were the following:—

A Soldier's Widow:—The widow of a soldier has five children who are almost naked. She cannot work, and her pension is not sufficient to provide necessaries. She was also in trouble with her landlord.

Very Hard Up:—An ex-soldier with a wife and small family is not yet in receipt of his pension. His wife is ill, and the family was in need of food.

Hard Lines:—The wife of a discharged soldier, who has not been able to work for six months, is about to be confined, and no provision had been made for the little stranger.

Better in the Army:—A demobilized man, with a wife and four children, has no pension and could not work for three months owing to illness. The family was in a state of great distress.

Down and Out:—A discharged man cannot follow his work as a window-cleaner, and is unable to find a lighter job. His wife is about to present him with a new member of the family. Most of the little home had been pawned.

An Ex-Tommy's Troubles:—A discharged man has been ill for ten weeks, and his wife is also under the doctor. He has a family of four small children to provide for.

Widow and Three Children:—A poor woman has been unable to work for some time, and begged help to buy food for her youngsters.

A Sad Household:—The wife of a discharged soldier cannot find work. Her husband's only income is a pension of 16s. 6d. a week, and he is unable to undertake employment. There are two olive branches, and another one is about to arrive.

Cases in Brief.

An ex-soldier was accidentally killed. His widow was in sad plight.

Her husband having died in the workhouse, an ex-soldier's widow was ill and sore pressed.

A discharged man is left with seven children, his wife having died.

An old soldier is in distress, having only the Old Age Pension.

A war widow is ill and has three delicate children to provide for. Her landlord had ordered her out.

A woman lost two sons in the war. Her husband is bed-ridden. She, too, was under notice of eviction.

A soldier's wife has six young children on her hands, her husband being in an asylum.

A young girl lost her father and brother in the war. Her mother had died, and she could not bury her.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

WHAT HAVE *YOU* GIVEN?

(Although there has been a cessation of active hostilities at the Front, there is not only no diminution in the number of claims which we receive from soldiers and sailors and their wives and dependents, but an actual increase. Indeed, this war will leave a legacy of trouble and suffering for many years, which it will be the privilege of ourselves and our readers to do what we can to assuage.)

Ship's Company, H.M.S. *Valentine* (per W. T.), £1; W. M. (Helensburgh), 2s. 6d.; "Kat's Eye," 1s.; "Hampshire," 10s.; Mrs. E. S. C., £2 2s.; "Demobbed" (New Eltham), £1; "Inverness Winner," 3s.; K. L. (Thorpe), 2s.; "Southlands," 10s.; "Pattie and Mollie," 2s. 6d.; T. G., 1s. 6d.; Balance of Canteen Fund, H.M.S. *Marigold* (per E. R. M.), £10 7s. 4d.; "Britain for the British," 2s.; W. B. (Dublin), £1; "A Scot," 10s.; "Grand Parade," 2s. 6d.; A. B. (Sheerness), 10s.; "Mabel, Mary and Doris" (Stretford), 3s. 6d.; "Plimsoll," 2s. 6d.; F. P. (St. Margaret's), 2s.; W. C. H. (Poplar), 1s.; "A Thank-Offering," 10s.; "Electric," 5s.; "An Anxious Mother" (Surbiton), 2s.; J. S., 5s.; E. H. (Rye), 6d.; "Outcast," £1; C. M., 2s. 6d.; Anon., 6d.; E. I. D., 6d.; W. Y., 2d.; J. D. (Burslem), 1s.; Derby Sweep, First Prize, 41st Stationary Hospital, France, 73 francs. "A Few W.A.A.C.s," 1s.; Mrs. T. (Loughton), 1s.; "Jonlaid" (Aden), £1 1s.; "In the name of S. H. B., killed in action," 5s.; H. H. (Punjab), £2; L. C. (Putney), 11s.; "W," £1; Mrs. A. L. R. (Edinburgh), 5s.; "A Tommy" (Bonn), 1s.; L. C. (Egypt), 2s.; Miss T. (Hove), 1s.; R. E. D., 1s.; Mrs. D. (Tonbridge), 2s. 6d.; G. B., 3s.; "Taxi Driver 5272," 1s.; W. L. F. (St. Albans), 2s. 6d.; W. N. S., 2s. 6d.; J. M. (Lyness), 5s.; L. W. (Croydon), 10s.; Sgt. W. F., 2s.; Pte. S. M., 2s. 3d.; C. W., 2s. 6d.; C. B. (Glasgow), 2s. 6d.; Cpl. W. X. D. (Ruabon), 2s.; M. T. (West Dulwich), 3s.

(Owing to pressure upon space, it is impossible to acknowledge in the columns of the paper contributions made by means of our Collecting Boxes. The holders of such boxes are, however, given official printed receipts.)

The Great New Victory Loan Explained

THE FUNDING LOAN 1960—1990.

Issued at £80 per cent., to be repaid at par in 1960-90. Interest 4 per cent., making the total yield 5 per cent.

Repayment at par will give the holder a Bonus of 25 per cent. in addition to the whole of the Capital originally invested.

Stock or Bearer Bonds may now be purchased through any Bank, or at any Money Order Post Office.

This is the best of all securities for permanent investment. The fact that it cannot be redeemed before 1960 is an advantage not to be overlooked by the investor who desires to place his financial position on a secure and stable foundation, and to make provision not only for himself but for his heirs. To buy the Funding Loan is to create an Estate.

On every £1,000 invested in the Funding Loan the State will pay interest amounting to £50 per year until the Capital is repaid. The holder will then get £1,250 for the £1,000 originally invested.

The rate of interest on other securities may fall in years to come. But the 5 per cent. yield on Funding Loan is an asset upon which the investor can safely count as long as he retains his holding.

His dividends are guaranteed by the State for at least 40 years; and when his money is repaid, the capital sum returned to him will be larger by 25 per cent. than the amount which he invests now.

Here is the finest opportunity that has ever been offered to the investing public; a British Government Loan, which in addition to the high rate of interest guaranteed by the State, gives to every holder the certainty of sooner or later receiving a very substantial sum of money over and above the repayment of the whole of the capital invested.

In Victory Loan you have a choice of two kinds of security, offered you on terms without parallel in the whole history of British Finance.

Make up your mind to buy Funding Loan or Victory Bonds, or both, to the full extent of your resources. Whether you have thousands of pounds, or a few hundreds, or only a small sum, here is the opportunity you have been waiting for. Get a full Prospectus and Application Form from your Banker or your Stockbroker, or at the nearest Money Order Post Office, and take full advantage of your right to complete the purchase by instalments.

VICTORY BONDS.

Issued at £85 per cent. Repayable at par (£100 per cent.) by Annual Drawings, determined by lot.

Interest 4 per cent., making the total yield £4 14s. 1d. per cent., exclusive of the money received by every holder when his Bonds are drawn.

Victory Bonds of the par value of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000 may now be purchased at any Bank.

Victory Bonds of the par value of £5, £25 and £50 are on sale at all Money Order Post Offices.

Victory Bonds are as safe as Victory Loan. They are offered at a slightly higher price because they carry the very attractive right to repayment by annual drawings with a Cash Bonus. The first draw will take place in September of next year.

The following Table shows exactly what each denomination of Victory Bonds costs, what the holder will receive in interest each year, and what he will get when his Bond is drawn:—

Actual cost of Victory Bonds at £85 per cent.	Dividends paid for each full year.	Bonus received when Bond is drawn.	Total sum repaid when Bond is drawn
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 5 0	0 4 0	0 15 0	5 0 0
21 5 0	1 0 0	3 15 0	25 0 0
42 10 0	2 0 0	7 10 0	50 0 0
85 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	100 0 0
170 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0
425 0 0	20 0 0	75 0 0	500 0 0
850 0 0	40 0 0	150 0 0	1000 0 0
4250 0 0	200 0 0	750 0 0	5000 0 0

If, for example, you buy a Bond for £850, you may get back the whole of the money within 15 months, plus an added Cash Bonus of £150. Even if your Bond is not drawn in the first year or the first few years, you still have a Government Security which will go on paying you a safe £40 per annum, and you have also the certainty that sooner or later your bond must be drawn and the Cash Bonus paid.

Put all your Money into Victory Loan.

IN THE CITY.

FINANCIAL NOTES AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

BY OUR CITY EDITOR.

Everything in the City is for the time being overshadowed by the Government's great Loan operations, and for the next few weeks during which the lists remain open the call to subscribe will be incessant and insistent. Both the Funding Loan redeemable 1960-90 and the Victory Bonds offer investors, large and small, a very attractive security on terms that err, if anything, on the side of liberality, and it is almost needless to say that it is the patriotic duty of everyone to pull his full weight in helping to make the issue a success.

Most interest will probably be taken in the 4 per cent. Victory Bonds which are offered at £85 per £100 nominal. At this price the yield is just under 4¾ per cent., but the chief inducement to subscribe lies in the fact that there will be annual drawings at par (£100) commencing on September 1, 1920. There is consequently a chance of making £15 on every £85 invested, so that the issue is really an emasculated form of Premium Bond.

The sinking fund available for drawings is ½ per cent., and consequently every holder has one chance in 200 of having his bond redeemed at the end of the first year. Half of the whole issue will be paid off in 41 years, but the pace then becomes so rapid that the remaining half will be extinguished in another 15 years.

I am persuaded that, having gone so far in the direction of a Premium Bond issue, the Chancellor would have been well advised to "go the whole hog." A prize of 15s. on £4 5s. or £15 on £85, is not very dazzling, and I believe the money could have been obtained much more cheaply if real Premium Bonds had been offered. Perhaps it may have to come to that yet.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. O. JR. (Crowle).—*Magantie:* Cannot trace the company; perhaps Nobels (Glasgow) might be able to give you some information.——**A. C. (Southampton).** and **W. J. R. (Notting Hill).**—*Premium Bonds:* No English paper gives lists of drawings. Wait a bit till things settle down.——**MRS. A. E. (Llandudno).**—*Galician Oil Wells:* Prospects doubtful; take the best price you can get.——**J. G. (Partick).**—*Nakamun Asphalt and Oil:* Readers were repeatedly warned against this concern. Shares quite worthless.——**M. S. (Cumnock).**—*Contact Consolidated Gold:* Cannot trace; afraid it has "gone in."——**FAVORITE (Chathill).**—*Investment:* You ought to look for absolute security; apply for the new Victory Loan.——**W. S. C. (Melksham).**—*Salta Syndicate:* Sorry cannot help you. Probably the scheme has been entirely dropped after the cash was swallowed up by expenses, but you should write to the solicitors.——**MRS. H. H. (Peckham).**—*Liberator:* I am afraid there is nothing at all to come to you.——**KERLION (Prestwich).**—*Raisethorpe Brickworks, etc.:* Not one of these companies was ever known here and I cannot find out anything about them.——**H. B. (Crabtree).**—*Fellows Magneto:* Company has been in existence nearly three years and the 8 per cent. participating preference shares are quoted about 18s. Fair prospects.——**C. B. (Bayswater).**—*Consols:* Dear as compared with other Government stocks. Better take up some of the *Victory Loan*.——**W. F. R. (Hakin).**—*Taff Vale Railway:* Quite sound, although the immediate outlook is uncertain.——**QUERY (Bradford).**—*R. and A. Smith:* I do not recommend dealings with the firm.——**J. H. C. (Horbury).**—*Japanese Bonds (German stamp):* It is impossible to deal with these at present, but your bank might quite properly make an advance on their security.——**E. B. (Bures).**—*War Savings Certificates:* Absolutely safe and a very excellent investment.——**F. C. (E.C.).**—*Peppercorn Bros.:* It is a very bad case. I shall have something to say about it if space permits, but there is great pressure.——**L. W. (Deal).**—*Graham Marsh & Co.:* I quite agree they ought to be stopped.——**J. N. C. (Winchmore Hill).**—*P.O. Savings Bank:* Perfectly safe; delays simply due to routine and pressure of business. You should invest in the *Victory Loan*.——**BROMYARD (East Sheen).**—*H. H. Warner Preference:* A fair gamble, no more.——**W. C. P. (B.E.F.).**—*Consols:* Do not advise selling.——**A. C. (Middlesbro).** *London Premier Omnibus:* Shares are quite worthless.——**F. D. (Nantwich).**—*A. Broderick (S. W. Appliance Co., Ltd.):* Doubtful whether you will recover your money, but your only chance is to go ahead with your judgment.——**C. H. R. (Gedling).** *Farrow's Bank:* Quite safe.——**W. H. A. (Hammersmith).**—*B. H. Jenkins & Co.:* Go for the return of your money if you can spare the time and trouble.——**J. A. (Norbury).**—*Middlesex Theatre of Varieties:* Most entertainment companies are doing well. The shares are not quoted on the Stock Exchange.——**J. D. (Gillingham).**—*New Pentre Halkyn Co.:* The shares are of no value and you need not worry about the certificate. An effort was made to get some restitution, but so far as I recollect it was unsuccessful.——**J. B. (Cowes).**—*West Australian 4 per cent., etc.:* All the stocks are good and it is doubtful whether there would be any advantage in exchanging, but it would save trouble to have all the money in War Loans—the new issue for preference. The bank certainly seems to charge very stiffly for collecting the dividends.——**H. J. R. (Marazion).**—*British Maritime Trust, etc.:* Good, but not much chance of appreciation in the preference shares, and the same remark applies to *Bullers* preference, *Rubana* and *Tali Ayer*; nothing to choose between them. Do not recommend dealings in the other three, and I cannot forecast dividends on the rubber shares.——**F. W. C. (King's Lynn).**—*Balkis* and *Palmarejo* may be regarded as fair speculations. Many low-priced rubber shares have good prospects. I have sent you the name of a member of the London Stock Exchange.——**R. J. M. (Worksop).**—*Graham Marsh and Co.:* I do not recommend dealings.——*Mount Torlesse:* Shares are extremely speculative.——*St. Cecile Casino:* The shares are worthless.——**H. S. (Farnborough)** and **M. L. (Leicester).**——*W. and A. Wilson:* Have nothing to do with them.——**H. S. (Bury).**—*East Kent Colliery Co., etc.:* Prospects very doubtful, but you can only hang on, and hope for the best. No market at present.——**H. W. (Todmorden).**—*Improved Twisted Steel:* Not much in love with it, but cannot express definite opinion without fuller information.

Economic Barriers.

Cheeriboy's Peace Topics, No.6.

"I'm dead against German goods," says Uncle Cheeriboy, "for two reasons. First, as a punishment to the Hun for his wanton breach of the peace; and, second, because I don't believe in dumping down foreign wares to undersell the home market. Charity begins at home, and anything that will foster native trade without imposing financial burdens on the people has my support."

Yes, barriers are often useful, for they form a breakwater against evils and attacks, and what better barrier against physical contraband can you have than Page Woodcock's Pills? They always effectually protect the nation against the encroaches of **indigestion, biliousness, dyspepsia, flatulence, anæmia, heartburn, acidity, liver troubles, kidney complaints and general debility.**

The Page Woodcock habit is the surest preventative of such undesirable imports, and should the system be assailed will speedily banish every symptom of such diseases.

Page Woodcock's Pills

They make and keep you fit!
70 years' reputation.
Sold by all Chemists, 1/3 and 3/- per box.
Have cured millions. Will cure you.

Playing against "Bogey"

THERE is a "bogey" in shaving as well as in golf — the "bogey" of indifferent soap that plays against the razor.

To overcome that "bogey" it is only necessary to use McClinton's Shaving Soaps or Cream. The lather formed from the pure vegetable oils and plant ash of which it is composed, is a delight—fragrant, thick, creamy and always moist.

And it softens the beard beyond comparison; coaxes the razor to do its best without scraping or pulling, leaving no trace of irritation or skin chafe. Your chin will tell you afterwards what shaving comfort is.

Hibernia & Exquisite in Sticks; McClinton's Shaving Cream in Pots & Tubes

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Shaving Soap & Cream

Of all Chemists and Stores

McCLINTON'S Ltd. (Dept A.G.), DONAGHMORE, TYRONE

THE SECRET OF BEING A CONVINCING TALKER.

How I Learned it in One Evening.

By GEORGE RAYMOND.

"Have you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the centre of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Co. within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago Jordan was taken into the accountants' department and I was sent out as traveller. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual degree of brilliancy, but we made good in our new positions well enough to keep them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard: "Jordan's just been made secretary of the company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the notice board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have selected him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Secretary to the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan secured the position.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office, and, after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to give me the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a point or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the silver cup the boys gave him how flustered I was, and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Law had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them, and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying, and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humour with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful part of the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful points about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonising people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them round to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening, and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles, and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, whereas formerly, as you know, what I said went 'in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Corps I was made secretary. Between you and me, George, my salary is now £1,500 a year, and I expect it will be more by the end of the year.

"And I want to tell you honestly that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course, and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record-breaking sales during the dullest season of the year I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the city office. We had quite a long talk, in which I explained how I was able to break sales records and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time in making public speeches on political subjects, and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our town.

SEND NO MONEY.

So confident are the Standard Art Book Co., Ltd., publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, of the result, once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of speaking, and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course for free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely write a postcard and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within three days after you receive it, and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have taken the Course, send only 30/- in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so write now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn. 35,000 men and women have ordered Dr. Law's Course during the last three months.

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60, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., presiding at the meeting of the Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Company, Limited, on June 12, said the balance-sheet disclosed a financial position which was eminently satisfactory. The trading profit amounted to £1,146,614, as compared with £1,148,500 last year. The dividend for the year amounted to 18 per cent. A year ago he said that the selling price of quebacho extract for 1918 was lower than for 1917, and this remained so throughout the year, but although the average profit per ton was lower they were able by a substantial increase in the quantity sold to maintain satisfactory results.

After the report had been adopted and the formal business transacted, the chairman said the board had under consideration a scheme for the rearrangement of the capital of the company. An issue of Ordinary shares would be necessary to provide funds to redeem the Debentures.

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H. Samuel's vast sales enable him to offer Jewellery, Watches, Plate, etc., at next to Factory Prices that mean a big Saving for you. Write now!

5 well-matched Diamonds, 50/-

3 Diamonds, cross over design, £5

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IRELAND'S £300,000,000

It is estimated that Ireland's trading account to-day exceeds £300,000,000 a year. The Irish farmers, manufacturers, retailers, etc., etc., are buying on a big scale, and they have the cash to pay promptly. If you want to get a good footing in this rich market, tell your story in the

DUBLIN EVENING HERALD

This is the "live-wire" Irish Evening Newspaper, with a certified net paid sale of 58,426 copies per day—several thousands a day larger sale than that of any paper (morning or evening) published in Dublin except the "Irish Independent."

Enquiries as to rates, etc., gladly answered by return by the Advertisement Manager, T. A. Grehan, "Evening Herald," Carlisle Building, Dublin. London Office, 68, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

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The SUPER
MIXTURE & CIGARETTES
1/11 for 2 oz. 20 for 1/4.
R. & J. HILL LTD. LONDON.

CYCLE ENAMELLING

Instructions *for* Amateurs.

A PRACTICAL instructions leaflet for amateurs to renovate cycles with Robbialac to equal the brilliance and wear of stoved enamel, will be gladly sent on request to Jenson and Nicholson, Ltd., Sole Manufacturers of Robbialac, Instructions Dept., Stratford, London, E.15. Robbialac is an air-drying enamel supplied in brilliant Black and splendid Colours, in tins at 2/- upwards. Robbialac is, and has always been, All-British. For car painting ask for leaflet A.388.

ROBBIALAC

Sold by all Cycle Agents.

BEACON OILSKINS will keep you dry always. Men's Coats from 25/-, Ladies' from 23/6 Children's from 10/6 (3 year-old size). Adults' Sou'westers 2/-. Long Leggings, 5/- —all guaranteed against stickiness, leakage or dissatisfaction on money back methods.

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Send Post card now for this Art Booklet of Weather Comfort" to
BARBOURS, Ltd.,
67, Beacon Buildings, SOUTH SHIELDS, England.

Kindle a contented feeling in your mind—become insured against fire, free of cost. Turn to page 20.

ISSUE OF

4% FUNDING LOAN, 1960-90

Redeemable within 71 years by means of a Sinking Fund.

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November.

A First Dividend as follows will be paid on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1919:—

ON ALLOTMENTS APPLIED FOR	"Fully-paid Allotments."	"Instalment Allotments."
On or before the 21st June	£1 9 2 per cent.	£0 2 3
From the 22rd June to the 28th June ...	£1 7 7 per cent.	£0 1 8
„ 30th „ „ 5th July ...	£1 6 1 per cent.	£0 0 9
„ 7th July „ 12th „ ...	£1 4 6 per cent.	nil.

(on each complete £1,000 in allotments of £1,000 and upwards.)

PRICE OF ISSUE £80 per Cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

1. For FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENTS;	
On Application	£30 per cent.
2. For INSTALMENT ALLOTMENTS:	
On Application	£5 per cent.
On Tuesday, the 29th July, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 21st August, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 18th September, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 16th October, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 13th November, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 11th December, 1919	£15 „
On Thursday, the 8th of January, 1920	£10 „
	£80 per cent.

The Stock is an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1893," and Trustees may invest therein notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per Cent.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF IRELAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Loan, which will take the form of Stock or Bonds to Bearer at the option of Subscribers; Stock may be inscribed as "transferable in the Stock Transfer Books," or may be registered as "transferable by Deed."

Applications must be for sums which are multiples of £50, and may be for either (1) "Fully-paid Allotments," or (2) "Instalment Allotments." They will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, and at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and may be forwarded either direct, or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom.

British Government Treasury Bills issued prior to the 1st June, 1919, will be accepted under discount at 3½ per cent. per annum as from the 21st June, 1919, in lieu of cash in payment for "Fully-paid Allotments," provided that the entire proceeds of the Bills are so applied. "Fully-paid Allotments" made in respect of such Applications will receive on the 1st November, 1919, the dividend payable on that date in respect of "Fully-paid Allotments" applied for on or before the 21st June, 1919.

Stock and Bonds of the undermentioned issues will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in payment, in whole or in part, for "Fully-paid Allotments" of this Issue:—

£4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945.
£5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.
£6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920.
£4 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.
£5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.

Where the Stock or Bonds surrendered do not represent the exact sum required to pay for an Allotment (which must be a multiple of £50), the requisite balance must be provided in cash. Interest accrued to the 21st June, 1919, will be paid on holdings surrendered, and the Allotments issued in lieu of such holdings will receive on the 1st November, 1919, the dividend payable on that date in respect of "Fully-paid Allotments" applied for on or before the 21st June, 1919. In the case of the £6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920, an additional payment will be made representing interest at 1 per cent. from the 21st June, 1919, to the 16th February, 1920, upon the holdings surrendered.

NOTE.—Applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the Surrender of Stock inscribed or Bonds registered in the Books of the Bank of Ireland must be forwarded to the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Stock registered in the Books of the General Post Office, and Bonds issued by the General Post Office, will not be accepted at the Bank of England. They will be accepted at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate Prospectus issued by H.M. Postmaster-General.

The Principal and Interest of the Loan will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

His Majesty's Government undertake to set aside at the close of each half year a sum equal to 2½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Loan originally created. After deducting therefrom the amount required for payment of Interest on the Loan for the half-year, the balance of the sum so set aside will be carried to a Sinking Fund which will be applied during the succeeding half-year to the purchase of the Loan for cancellation if the price is at or under par; when the price is above par it will be either so applied or otherwise invested under the control of His Majesty's Treasury. Any outstanding balance of the Loan not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on the 1st May, 1990, but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right, on giving three calendar months notice in the "London Gazette," to redeem at par at any time on or after the 1st May 1960, any outstanding balance of the Loan not previously purchased and cancelled by the operation of the Sinking Fund.

Stock and Bonds of this issue will be accepted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as the equivalent of cash on the basis of £80 cash for each £100 Stock or Bonds surrendered, with due adjustment on account of interest, in satisfaction of amounts due on account of Death Duties, provided that the Stock or Bonds surrendered have formed part of the estate passing on death of the deceased continuously up to the date of death from the date of the original subscription or for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death. Stock and Bonds so surrendered and outstanding will be held for account of His Majesty's Government until redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund or until the final redemption of the Loan; any portion of the Sinking Fund applied in any half-year to the purchase for cancellation of Stock or Bonds so held will bear to the total of the Sinking Fund available a ratio not exceeding that which the Stock and Bonds so held at the commencement of such half-year bore to the total of the loan then outstanding.

Stock or Bonds of this issue and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Further, the interest payable from time to time in respect of Stock and Bonds of this Issue will be exempt from British Income-Tax, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Stock or Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person entitled to exemption under these provisions, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income-Tax or other Taxes if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

The Books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland.

Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer (in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000) with Coupons attached for the Interest payable half-yearly, and Bonds will be convertible into Stock without payment of any fee. Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Dividend warrants will be forwarded by post. In the case of inscribed and registered holdings of "Fully paid Allotments," the warrants for the first dividend, payable 1st November, 1919, will be forwarded in all cases to the original Allottees or their Nominees.

"Fully paid Allotments" will be issued in one or other of the following forms as applicants may direct:—

1. "Certificate of Inscription" of Stock transferable in the Stock Transfer Books.
2. "Register Certificate" of Stock transferable by Deed;
3. "Bond Certificate (s)" exchangeable in due course for Bond(s) to Bearer.

Allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or Registered Bonds will in all cases be inscribed or registered in the names of the holders in whose names the surrendered holdings stood. Allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Bearer Bonds will in all cases be made in Bearer form.

Allotment Letters, with Coupon attached for the dividend, if any, due 1st November, 1919, will be issued in respect of "Instalment Allotments," and when paid in full, may be inscribed or registered on or after the 1st September, 1919, or may be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer as soon as these can be prepared.

The Instalments payable in respect of "Instalment Allotments" may be paid in full on or after the 29th July, 1919, under discount at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Where payment in full is made between two instalment dates, discount will be calculated as from the instalment date next succeeding the date of such full payment. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Payments may be made without additional charge at Offices of the undermentioned Banks in the United Kingdom.

ISSUE OF

4 per cent. VICTORY BONDS

Redeemable at par by a cumulative Sinking Fund operating by means of Annual Drawings commencing 1st September, 1920.

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st MARCH and 1st SEPTEMBER.

First Dividends as follows will be paid on the 1st MARCH, 1920:—

ON ALLOTMENTS APPLIED FOR	"Fully-paid Allotments."	"Instalments Allotments."
On or before the 21st June	£2 15 9 per cent.	£1 0 3 per cent.
From the 22rd June to the 28th June	£2 14 3 „	£1 0 2 „
„ 30th June „ 5th July	£2 12 8 „	£1 0 1 „
„ 7th July „ 12th July	£2 11 2 „	£1 0 0 „

PRICE OF ISSUE £85 per Cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

1. For FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENTS:	
On Application	£35 per cent.
2. FOR INSTALMENT ALLOTMENTS:	
On Application	£5 per cent.
On Friday, the 8th August, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 4th September, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 2nd October, 1919	£15 „
On Thursday, the 30th October, 1919	£10 „
On Monday, the 24th November, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 11th December, 1919	£10 „
On Thursday, the 8th January, 1920	£15 „
	£85 per cent.

The Bonds are an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1893," and Trustees may invest therein notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per cent.

THE GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND and THE GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK OF IRELAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Bonds which will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000, and £5,000.

Applications may be for either "Fully-paid Allotments" or "Instalment Allotments." They will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, and at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and may be forwarded either direct or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom.

British Government Treasury Bills issued prior to the 1st June, 1919, will be accepted under discount at 3½ per cent. per annum, as from the 21st June, 1919, in lieu of cash in payment for "Fully-paid Allotments," provided that the entire proceeds of the Bills are so applied. "Fully-paid Allotments" made in respect of such applications will receive on the 1st March, 1920, the dividend payable on that date in respect of "Fully-paid Allotments" applied for on or before the 21st June, 1919.

Stock and Bonds of the undermentioned Issues will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in payment, in whole or in part, for "Fully-paid Allotments" of this Issue:—

£4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945.
£5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.
£6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920.
£4 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.
£5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Series.

Where the Stock or Bonds surrendered do not represent the exact sum required to pay for an Allotment (which must be a multiple of £50), the requisite balance must be provided in cash. Interest accrued to 21st June, 1919, will be paid on holdings surrendered, and the Bonds issued in lieu of such holdings will receive on the 1st March, 1920, the dividend payable on that date in respect of "Fully-paid Allotments" applied for on or before 21st the June, 1919. In the case of the £6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, 1920, an additional payment will be made representing interest at 1 per cent. from the 21st June, 1919, to the 16th February, 1920, upon the holdings surrendered.

NOTE.—Applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock inscribed or Bonds registered in the Books of the Bank of Ireland must be forwarded to the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Stock registered in the Books of the General Post Office, and Bonds issued by the General Post Office, will not be accepted at the Bank of England. They will be accepted at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate Prospectus issued by H.M. Postmaster-General.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

His Majesty's Government undertake to set aside at the close of each half-year a sum equal to 2½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Bonds originally created. After deducting therefrom the amount required for payment of Interest on the Bonds for the half-year, the balance of the sum so set aside will be carried to a Sinking Fund which will be applied by means of annual drawings to the redemption of the Bonds at par (including Bonds which have been surrendered to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for death duties as hereinafter provided), the Bonds to be redeemed in each year being determined by lot and paid off on the 1st September, in such year in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury. The numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption on each occasion will be advertised in the "London Gazette" not less than two months prior to the date of redemption. Interest on Bonds drawn for repayment will cease from the date on which the Bonds become repayable. The first drawing will be that for the Bonds to be redeemed on the 1st September, 1920.

Bonds of this Issue will be accepted at their face value by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as the equivalent of cash, with due adjustment on account of interest, in satisfaction of amounts due on account of Death Duties, provided that the Bonds surrendered have formed part of the Estate passing on death of the deceased continuously up to the date of death from the date of the original subscription or for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death. Bonds surrendered under these pro-

(Continued on page 17).

FIRE is an every day risk!—Accept our FREE Insurance offer on page 20.

visions will be held for account of His Majesty's Government until drawn for redemption as provided in the Preceding paragraph.

Bonds of this Issue and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Further, the interest payable from time to time in respect of Bonds of this Issue will be exempt from British Income-Tax, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person entitled to exemption under these provisions, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income-Tax or other taxes if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Bonds of this Issue may be registered in the Books of the Bank of England. For this purpose the Bonds must be lodged at the Bank to be endorsed with particulars of registration, after which they will be re-delivered to the registered holders. Registered Bonds will be "Transferable by Deed" and may be re-converted into Bonds to Bearer by means of transfer.

Dividends will in all cases be paid by means of Coupons attached to the Bonds, whether registered or to bearer.

Bonds with Coupons attached for the dividend due 1st March, 1920, and subsequent dividends will be issued in respect of "Fully-paid Allotments." Bonds issued in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or registered Bonds will in all cases be registered in the names of the holders in whose names the surrendered holdings stood. Allotments made in respect of applications paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Bearer Bonds, will in all cases be made in Bearer form.

Allotment Letters with Coupon attached for the dividend due 1st March, 1920, will be issued in respect of "Instalment Allotments," and, when paid in full may be exchanged, on and after the 1st March, 1920, for Bonds with Coupons attached for subsequent dividends.

The instalments payable in respect of "Instalment Allotments" may be paid in full on or after the 8th August, 1919, under discount at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Where payment in full is made between two instalment dates, discount will be calculated as from the instalment date next succeeding the date of such full payment. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Payments may be made without additional charge at Offices of the undermentioned Banks in the United Kingdom.

A commission of one-eighth per cent will be allowed to Bankers, Stockbrokers and Financial Houses on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their Stamp and paid for wholly in cash and or by the discounting of Treasury Bills. No commission will be allowed on Allotments paid for in whole or in part by the surrender of Stock or Bonds.

Application Forms for (1) "Fully-paid Allotments"; (2) "Instalment Allotments" to be paid wholly in cash and or by the discounting of Treasury Bills may be obtained at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland; at any Bank or Money Order Office in the United Kingdom; of Messrs. Mullens Marshall and Co., 13 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; and of any of the principal Stockbrokers.

Application Forms for "Fully-paid Allotments" to be paid for, in whole or in part, by the surrender of Stock or Registered Bonds, have been sent by post to all inscribed and registered holders (in the case of a joint account to the first holder) of Issues receivable in lieu of Cash. Further Forms may be obtained—

1 (a) For the surrender of holdings registered or inscribed in the Books of the Bank of England at the Bank of England, London, E.C.

(b) For the surrender of Bonds to Bearer, at the Bank of England, London, E.C.

2 For the surrender of holdings registered or inscribed in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Applicants for these Forms must state the description of holding which it is desired to surrender.

The List of Applications will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th JULY, 1919.

BANK OF ENGLAND, 12th June, 1919.

APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING BANKS.

READY TO SERVE

You are always sure of a dainty meal at a moment's notice, if you keep a tin or two of "Jack Tar" Pilchards in the larder. They need no cooking—burn no gas or coal—waste no time. Just open the tin, turn out the delicate pilchards in their rich, piquant tomato sauce, and serve. If a friend calls unexpectedly, so much the better. You can give him no more delicious fare than "Jack Tar" Pilchards.

Sold in small and large round and oval cans.

'JACK TAR' PILCHARDS

Angus Watson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LIVER-ISMS

The liver is the regulator of health. If the live is active and well, good health and happiness prevail; but once you allow your liver to get torpid and sluggish, life becomes a misery. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches and Melancholy assail you, resulting in lack of energy, loss of memory and ill-health; but remember **Carter's Little Liver Pills** touch the liver and cure all liver ills. Try them to-day and see how much better you will be to-morrows. They never fail. Children like them.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

GENUINE must bear sign at Brent Good.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

In accordance with the Defence of the Realm Regulation 30F, it is certified that no part of the proceeds of the issue is to be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom or to replace money which has been so applied.

Applications will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for special permission to deal in the shares of the undermentioned issue.

A copy of the full Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, and CLOSES on or before FRIDAY, the 20th JUNE, 1919.

MAIDENHEAD BRICK & TILE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917).

SHARE CAPITAL, £75,000.

DIVIDED INTO

65,000 £1 Ten per cent. Participating Preference Shares and 200,000 Ordinary Shares of 1s. each.

OF WHICH

THE ANGLO-SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD.,

28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, Offer for subscription on behalf of the Company

50,000 Participating Preference Shares and 200,000 Ordinary Shares at par.

PAYABLE:—

FOR PREFERENCE:

2s. 6d. per Share on Application.
10s. 0d. per Share on Allotment.
7s. 6d. per share within 3 months of Allotment.

£1 0s. 0d.

FOR ORDINARY:

1s. per Share on Application, making same fully paid.

After the Preference Shares have received a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits of the Company which it shall from time to time be determined to distribute by way of dividend, the balances available for dividends in any one year shall be apportioned as to 40 per cent. to the Preference Shares and as to the remaining 60 per cent. to the Ordinary Shares.

The Directors have applied for 100,000 of the above-mentioned Ordinary Shares at par, and subscribers of the issue of the Participating Preference Shares have the right to apply for two of the remaining 100,000 Ordinary Shares at par for each Preference Share taken up.

The whole of the Issue of the Participating Preference shares has been underwritten for a commission of 3 per cent. and an overriding commission of 2½ per cent. payable by the Company and provided for in the agreement between the Company and the Anglo-Scottish Investment Trust, Ltd.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR JOHN BARRY, C.B.E., M.I.C.E. (Colonel R.E.), Consulting Engineer, Dartmouth House, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. (Chairman).

MARCUS DE LA POER BERESFORD, 17, Southampton Street, London, W.C.

HORACE BOOT, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E. (of Horace Boot and Partners), Consulting Engineer, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

JOHN EMLYN EMLYN JONES, Shipowner (Director of W. Alban Richards and Co., Ltd., Engineers and Contractors), 5, Dock Chambers, Cardiff.

JOHN PETER RUAULT, F.S.I. (of Ruault and Young), Quantity Surveyor, 17, Southampton Street, London, W.C.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL & UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (Head Office and Branches).

BROKERS.

Messrs. FRANK NEWSON-SMITH & Co., 7, Drapers' Gardens, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. JOYNSON-HICKS, HUNT, CARDEW, & McDONALD, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. T. ARNOLD EVANS & CO., 28, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS.—The Company has been formed to acquire the Brickworks at Pinkney's Green, near Maidenhead, owned by the well-known firm of Messrs. J. K. Cooper and Sons, Ltd., and to carry on and extend the business of Brick and Tile Manufacturers and Merchants.

PROPERTY.—The property purchased is freehold and covers an area of about 20 acres, and also includes 13 kilns, brickmaking and other machinery and plant on the premises.

FURTHER CLAY DEPOSIT.—The Company has the option to acquire a further considerable clay area at the low cost of £50 per acre.

The clay found at Pinkney's Green is of excellent quality, enabling the making of the best class of tiles as well as bricks. The clay face is about 30 feet of usable material, and has been proved for both quantity and quality.

PRODUCTION.—The Works are in good repair and capable of burning about 9,000,000 bricks per annum, having ample buildings, steam heated, for drying bricks, and are so constructed that brickmaking can be carried on at any time during the year. Brickmaking was stopped owing to the war, but within a short period the works can be restarted, and with a further comparatively small outlay of capital the output could be largely increased.

ASSETS.—The following is a list of the Assets acquired by the Company:—

Freehold Site.
Clayfields.
Seven large steam-heated Drying Sheds with concreted floors.
Electric Light Installation.
Pugg Mill and Tile-making Machine.
Two Drying Sheds.
Modelling Shop, with two floors, all heated.
Three Sheds.
Tile Racks (about 10,000).
Engine and Boiler House.
Fitting Shop and Machine Tools.
Lancashire Boiler.
Engine (100 h.p. Compound).
Two Dynamos and Switchboard.
Hydraulic Pump for Lifts.
Small Steam Engine and Boiler.
Three Brickmaking and Pugging Mills.
Three Tile-making Machines.
One Pipe-making Machine.
Three Pugg Mills, in Sheds.
One Crusher, with Fan and Screen.
Overhead Wire Rope and Tramway to Clay field.
Reservoir for Water Storage (situated on top of hill).
Offices.
Stock of Bricks and Tiles, etc., ready for immediate sale (estimated value over £2,000)

PURCHASE PRICE.—The purchase price of the property is £20,000 in cash.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Herbert A. F. Barry, A.M.I.C.E., 46, St. Mary's Mansions, W.2, dated 6th June, 1919:—

To the Directors of:— Maidenhead Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

—"I consider that you have secured a great bargain at a very low cost, because the price of £20,000 for such a large well-built and complete works is decidedly low."

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.—Taking the selling price as quoted by Mr. Norman Cooper, of Messrs. J. K. Cooper and Sons, Ltd., of Pinkney's Green, Maidenhead, and increasing the cost price in 1914 by 100 per cent., and calculating on a basis of an output of 6,000,000 wire cut bricks, 3,000,000 best hand-made bricks, and 1,000,000 red tiles, a total estimated profit is shown of £20,000. 10 per cent. on £50,000 Preference shares would absorb £5,000, leaving £15,000 for dividend on Ordinary shares and further dividend on Preference shares.

MANAGEMENT.—Reliable Management and Supervision has been secured.

WORKING CAPITAL.—After payment of the purchase price and all expenses the proceeds of this issue will leave for Working Capital the sum of £30,000.

The following information is given in order to comply with the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is £40,000, but as the whole issue of the Participating Preference shares has been underwritten the Directors will proceed to allotment immediately on the closing of the subscription list.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Anglo-Scottish Investment Trust, Ltd., 28, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, or from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and at the Office of the Company.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2, 11th June, 1919.

MAIDENHEAD BRICK AND TILE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £75,000, divided into 65,000 10 per cent Participating Preference Shares of £1 each, and 200,000 Ordinary Shares of 1s. each.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PREFERENCE AND/OR ORDINARY SHARES, PAYABLE.

FOR PREFERENCE.—2s. 6d. per Share on Application; 10s. 0d. per Share on Allotment; 7s. 6d. per Share within two months of Allotment—£1.

FOR ORDINARY.—1s. per Share on Application making same fully paid.

To the Directors of MAIDENHEAD BRICK AND TILE CO., LTD.

Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2

Gentlemen.—I enclose herewith the sum of £..... being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share on application for..... Preference and 1s. 0d. per share on application for..... Ordinary Shares in the above Company, hereby request you to allot me that number of Shares, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance due on Allotment and by the instalments specified above, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders in respect of any Shares so allotted to me. I hereby declare that this application is not made by or for the benefit of an enemy subject within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment Act), 1918.

Name in full .....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address .....
.....

Description .....

Usual Signature .....

To be written distinctly. Date.....

This Form should be sent entire, together with the remittance, to the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

"Fire, flame and fury!"—need have no "sting" if you avail yourself of our FREE insurance offer on page 20.

"John Bull's" Letter Bag.

[The EDITOR replies to, and chats with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., *as they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only should be forwarded in the first instance.*

LETTERS *must be addressed to the Editor or Publishers, 93, Long Acre, W.C.2, according to whether they relate to Editorial or Publishing matters.* FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, *or* LEGAL *enquiries should be addressed to the Financial, Insurance, or Legal Editor, and must each be accompanied by a postal order for one shilling. No fee is charged in respect of other enquiries. Full names and addresses should be given.*

"DON'T MATTER MUCH" (London).—We note that we are to "let Wilson have it, pepper and mustard." He shall have the whole blamed cruet, if he doesn't mind his step.

A. F. S. (Wembley).—"How would employers have fared if the Germans had won?" Most of them would have travelled third-class to the hot place mentioned in the Bible.

MISS E. T. (Croydon).—"I read your article in the paper." Awfully sweet of you, dearie—although that, of course, is what it was put there for.

"ONE OF K.-OF-K.'S" (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—"Please accept my humble thanks for the trouble you took to fight for us while out yonder." That is the sort of tribute it is our aim to deserve.

"TAMPERLEY" (Cheshire).—Briefly, you object to any money being spent on War memorials, Church or otherwise. We do not agree with that.

F. H. B. (Streatham) says that since he has been demobilised he has noted the ingratitude of the man who stayed at home to the man who didn't. Gratitude has always been a rare virtue.

W. S. (Blackfriars Road, S.E.).—Thanks for your opinion that we have "failed most miserably." Yet we keep wonderfully chirpy, don't you think?

A. B. C. (Hammersmith).—Don't you think it is like your anonymous cheek to ask us to call somebody a German, while you hide your identity? We do.

MISS H. M. (Hereford).—You, with the "coolest, cleverest head in England," say you intend to make a fortune by dreaming of winners. And then you ask us for a tip! Our tip is, Don't dream; wake up.

"A READER."—"When the Government *does* build houses, will you make it compulsory for tenants with children to be accepted?" Yes, we must see to it they are not barred in the old un-sweet way.

C. F. B. (Cheltenham).—"Under Providence, the downfall of Smillie and Williams as Labour leaders is doubtless due to you." We yield the palm to Providence.

J. S. (Riding Mill).—"Your article in last week's issue is good, true, and fair." Blushingly, we murmur, "The same to you, and many of 'em."

G. B. (Peckham).—"The sinking of the *Hampshire* was a mystery to me, but from the meagre evidence I could collect in the street, I came to the conclusion that Kitchener blew the vessel up himself." Take the first 'bus to Bedlam.

"FIELD BLUES" (Somewhere in France).—"Herewith copy of *Daily Herald*, from some who have served four years in France." The paper is torn into a hundred fragments. How quickly the boys appreciate things at their real value!

A. G. R. (Dorchester).—Glad to note you have been busy "keeping the Hun prisoners in their place." Hope you won't be tired with stooping.

"INVALIDED" (Kennington Road, S.E.).—Profiteering at the expense of Service men is a scandal we have constantly denounced. Thanks for writing.

H. A. (Brighton).—We note that you have attained "minor successes" in our "Bullets" Competitions. Let us hope you will soon attain your "majority" in this respect.

M. B. A. (Bernard Street, W.C.).—Your interesting letter received. Handwriting a bit on the squiffy side, don't you think?

"DEMOBBED CAPTAIN" (London, W.C.).—"Not only are our bureaucrats callous, unreliable, and inefficient; they are thoroughly dishonest and unscrupulous." Good job there's someone to tell 'em off, anyway.

MRS. E. (Southend).—If they discharged your daughter from the laundry and took on a girl of 14 at lower wages, it is a "scandal," as you say. The new girl will probably be served the same later. That's the way it goes on.

H. B. (London, S.W.).—There is also this difference between some men and some dogs: the difference between licking one's boots and licking one's hands.

M. M. (Yeovil).—"What about a Cuckoo Controller—say at £2,000 a year?" Most of our Controllers have been cuckoos.

W. G. W. (Kingston).—The appointment of a lady as Assistant Secretary by Kingston War Pensions Committee (who announced ex-Service men preferred!) looks even worse in face of the fact that the same Committee trains ex-soldiers for such positions, and has six men quite qualified. A bad case, indeed.

"AN INJURED PARISHIONER" (Mossley).—"The body of a gentleman buried two years ago was exhumed for re-burial elsewhere. The coffin, in a leaky condition, was taken into the Church for a service, and——." The rest of the story is too sickening to print. But we should keep to the windward of that church for the next ten years.

A. E. G. (Belfast).—"Please excuse bad writing." Don't mention it, old bean. Far worse offenders have never apologised.

T. L. (Hornsey).—Delighted to print your admiration for the untiring work of Mr. H. G. Bailey, Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westmoreland Street, who has looked after the hearts of hundreds of soldiers—and bucked 'em all up. He must be a good man, loving good men.

M. M. (Birmingham).—You needn't have told us you are an undertaker. We knew you were not a poet.

"LONDON" (N.).—To have taught a disabled soldier to earn £7 a week as a bootmaker and repairer, argues a good teacher and an apt pupil.

C. R. (Woolwich Arsenal).—"Four men discharged. One of the girls retained is only engaged at making tea." Parody: "It ain't exackly wot she does—It's the dinky way she does it!"

F. S. (Aberdeen).—You are quite right. The "Spaniard who attacked the gaffer" at the blast furnaces, Carnbroe Ironworks, Airdrie, should never be employed there—nor the others like him—while our men want jobs.

W. A. P. (Pembroke Dock).—As you suggest, everything seems upside down, but in stating the position anatomically you exceed the limits of decorum.

J. W. W. (Scarborough).—"Owing to the war, house-rent and everything else has gone up in price." With such powers of observation, you ought to have been a policeman.

N. E. (Rhyl).—We note that you are "one of the weaker sex." Was father pleased or sorry?

F. M. (Dunoon).—"Will you allow me to thank you?" Certainly; it were churlish to refuse.

E. M. P. (Southend).—It is chummy of you to voice the grievances of the licensed watermen, although we have never noticed that, as a class, they are deficient in the power of self-expression.

"SMALL TRADER" (Aylesbury).—"Just a line to let you know how things are going on in Aylesbury." Thank Heaven for that; we couldn't sleep last night for wondering.

F. P. (S.E.).—Struggling with your pencilled scrawl, we gather you say a firm of caterers "put mice in their dinners. My pal had a sheep's head stuffed with mice." Rats!

"BALTIC" (London).—"Are we not all 'labour' in the sense that we have to work to earn a living?" And some of us without a war bonus or a peace bonus either.

"EX-SAPPER" (W.1).—"Chorus: Then shout Hurrah, For our boys at bay, Did squash the Hun. We'll shout again and again, For our boys who took the bun." Take the biscuit.

"A GALLIPOLI MAN" (South Shields).—You "do not agree with the dole being given to civilians." And then you object because it was refused to a lady clerk. Just a wee bit inconsistent. Eh?

"MARRIED WOMAN."—"The poor single men get in trouble through married women telling them they are single, so getting into trouble when the husband meets them." Yes, that's when the band begins to play.

J. E. M. (Lincoln).—"My subject is marriage." All success in your object.

R. S. (Balbriggan).—Twenty-six weeks' unemployment benefit is not ungenerous. Surely you might have got work in that time?

"OLD EBOR," "A DOCK LABOURER," "DIRTY DICK," and ANON.—Your gifts of 10s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 2s. 6d., respectively, have been duly forwarded to the sixteen-year-old "labourer" referred to in our recent paragraph, "Justice Without Mercy." Very many thanks.

"A FEW WAACS" (Oswestry).—No; on 9s. 9d. a week, and find your own necessaries, you are not having "a jolly good time." We have often urged that you should have free rail travel when you go home on leave.

G. A. L. (Trowbridge).—"At hotel in Malmesbury lunch was two slices cold dry beef, dry bread, and some lettuce. They laid for me six knives, four forks, and four spoons." More plate than prog.

"CONSTANT READER OF YOUR PAPER" (Forty Hill).—The 3s. you sent has been forwarded to the ex-soldier mentioned in our paragraph "Robbed of Half." Don't apologise for "small amount." Wish there were more like you.

"TELEPHONE OPERATORS" (Great Yarmouth).—We are shocked to hear of "the rude remarks passed by subscribers." Give them our compliments—and ask them to be civil.

"FAT ALFRED" (Chatham).—It is interesting to hear that you are "a mild-mannered man." Any change when you've had a couple?

F. B. (Cardiff).—"Will you kindly find room for the enclosed?" Sorry; we tried all the week, but it was a wash-out at the finish.

"WAR WIDOW."—As you may have noticed, we are attacking the anomaly which prevents a widow's legal marriage to her deceased husband's brother.

E. A. (Lichfield).—Glad to know you buy us every week. If you didn't, we should be twopence short on the weekly audit.

"INDIGNANT" (Cheltenham).—The beginning and finish of your letter are really eloquent: "Sir,—The beer . . . In one word, Humbug!" You have it pat.

B. J. (Bournemouth).—J. E. Beale, Ltd., is entitled to stipulate that the caretaker shall be a non-smoker and a teetotaler; also "irreproachable." Evidently they don't accept the view that every man should have one redeeming vice.

J. McL. (Liverpool).—"A gentleman of the nation If he has an inclination For intoxication, He'll lose his destination. . ." What's the matter with you? Have you lost the keyhole?

C. T. (Montreal).—The idea is good, but we don't quite like Germany's various crimes being inscribed upon the Allies' flags.

"TWO DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS" (East Ham).—"In his window he put the notice, 'Foreman baker wanted, also second hand; No old soldiers need apply.'" If it was in the window, it need not have been there long.

(Many replies are unavoidably held over.)

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

115, Queen's Road,
Southall, Middlesex.

Dear Sir, 17-4-19.

I duly received your excellent Fountain Pen "Safety" Model this morning, and beg to thank you very, very much for same.

It has surpassed even my most wildest expectations, and is truly worth its weight in gold. It is far better than any of the very expensive makes I have seen, and is a perfect gem. I heartily recommend it to everybody, both young and old . . . .

Yours faithfully,
(Signed), J. HAYDON.

"JOHN BULL" Pen Coupon. Value 2d.

By sending this Coupon with P.O. for 3s. and 1½d. stamps for postage, the holder is entitled to receive a "John Bull" Gold Nibbed Fountain Pen, STANDARD MODEL. Additional Coupons up to 6 from "John Bull" from this date may be saved and used in part payment, each counting as 2d. off the price. Thus, you may send 7 coupons, and P.O. for 2s. only, and 1½d. stamps for postage.

DE LUXE MODEL, 1s. Extra.

Address, Pen Dept., JOHN BULL, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. (*June 21st, 1919.*)

P.O.s should be made payable to John Bull, Ltd., and crossed & Co.

N.B.—State whether you prefer a Fine, Medium, or Broad Nib.

SMALL ADS. WORTH WATCHING.

(Prepaid, 13/4 per line, minimum, 3 lines).

THE MOTHER'S GUIDE—A Most Valuable Work Free and Post Paid 6d.—W. Wood, Ladies' Medical Specialist, 10, Louis Street, Leeds.

GOOD SPARE-TIME AGENCY.—Applications invited from respectable working men in regular employment to supply Boots, Suits, Drapery, Watches and Jewellery for cash or credit. No outlay. Liberal supply of samples. Commission, highest paid.—Apply Freeman, Contractors H.M. Govt., Lavender Hill, London.

ANY DISCHARGED DISABLED SOLDIER in the London area unable to work outside his home can be INSTRUCTED in EMBROIDERY with the prospect of well-paid work.—Apply to Marchioness of Carisbrooke, 40-42, Ebury Street, S.W.1

ROYAL ARTILLERY EXHIBITION.

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

PRINCES' GALLERIES, 195, PICCADILLY, W.

OPEN DAILY, 10 to 8. SUNDAYS, 2.30 to 8.

R.A. Band Daily. Admission 1/.

EMPLOYERS and others knowing of openings for unemployed Ex-Service Men please send particulars.—Secretary, Ex-Service Men's Employment Bureau, Church Army, Marble Arch, W.1

MODEL AEROPLANE, flies ¼ mile, circular flight. Carriage paid, 4s. Dept. J.B., Bristol Model Aeroplane Depot, Eastville, Bristol.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, in best quality, direct from factory, newest styles, in all colours, on approval, 1s. 11d. post free. Money returned in full if not satisfied.—Brenners, 64, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4

DUPLICATORS, all makes, Gelatine, Stencil, Film, Clay.—The Compo Lithograph (T) Co, (Established 1879), 28, Kingsland Road, London.

WEEDS.—We kill weeds. Non-poisonous and safe to handle. Cheaper than hoeing. 1 cwt. 21s., ½ cwt. 11s.—Cleveland, 89, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

1,000 BILLHEADS, 3/-, 6d., Cards, Memos, Paper Bags for all Trades, cheapest in England. Samples free.—Forward Printers, Stowhouse Lane, Birmingham.

TWILIGHT SLEEP NURSING HOMES, Ltd., Bushey Lodge, Teddington, Middlesex. Resident Physician.—Write for booklet, Lady Secretary (Office 21).

CHEAPEST Wholesale Warehouse for Drapery, Hosiery, Boots and Clothing. Best House for Beginners. Send for free catalogue.—H. Marks, 31-32, Houndsditch, E.1

IT'S really wonderful this "Mend-a-Tear" mends anything and everything without stitches—and you can obtain free sample by return for 1½d., stamped and addressed envelope.—Send to-night to Leicester Rubber Co., Ltd., 22, Granby Mills, Leicester.

ODDS ON OILS FOR RHEUMATISM

GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, Etc. On sale at Boot's and Timothy Whites, 1/3, 3/-, and Family Size, 8/- bottles. THE ODDS ON OIL SPECIFICS CO., LTD. (Dept. J.B.), 36 and 37, Cock Lane, London, E.C.

H.M. King Manuel of Portugal writes:—"The Secretary to King Manuel of Portugal is instructed to convey to Messrs. J. Millhoff & Co., Ltd., His Majesty's thanks for the 'De Reszke' Cigarettes. His Majesty has tried them and found them very good."

Baroness Orczy writes:—"Your 'De Reszke' American Cigarettes are delicious, sweet and aromatic."

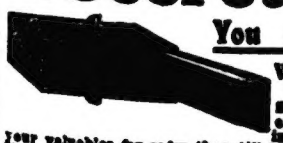
Bransby Williams, Esq., writes:—"Your 'De Reszke' Cigarettes are the very best I know."

GOOD judges unite in praising "De Reszke" Cigarettes. It is for you to put their opinion to the test. Get a box of "De Reszkes"—then you will know what perfection means.

De Reszke CIGARETTES

Sold at all Military Canteens at Home and Overseas, also Tobacconists and Stores.

A Secret Safe



You alone know where it is. Only £2 2s.

Same size as a brick—easily fitted invisibly into your wall—keeps your valuables far safer than till, box, or ordinary safe. You can let it into any wall in hidden position (as behind picture, furniture, etc.), giving absolute security. Best hardened steel door, good six-lever lock (no two alike), and secret device making keyhole practically invisible. Easy to fit in by yourself (list explains how) or bricklayer will do it in hour. Ideal for homes, hotels, vestries, shops, etc. Two sizes 9 ins., 42/-; 12 ins., 56/-. Sent car. paid on receipt of cash. Money back if dissatisfied and returned sound in 10 days car. paid. Cement for fixing one safe 1/- extra. Don't wait for burglars but order to-day before you suffer loss, or send for list and local agent to sole makers—

BRICK SAFE CO. 227, Morville St., Birmingham

"GOLDEN QUALITY."

The materials from which we make Bird's Custard are of rare quality and very costly. They alone can make Bird's Custard what it is—so pure and nutritious. For over 82 years we have rejected all inferior and low-priced substitutes.

Geo. Bird & Sons Ltd.

By reason of its supreme quality, *BIRD'S* builds up sturdy children, makes plain food enjoyable, and satisfies keen appetites.

It pays therefore to insist on

Bird's *the Perfect Custard*

and for the family well-being, to serve it daily with fruit, pudding or pie.

BIRD'S Custard is for the Workers as well as for the Wealthy. While being the cheapest of luxuries, its nutriment equals the most costly.

C317

THE ease and simplicity of shaving with a Gillette Safety Razor will astonish you.

The adjustable curving blade glides over the skin, removes every hair closely and easily—and leaves your chin clean and smooth without the slightest irritation.

An illustrated catalogue showing models to suit everybody will be sent post free on request.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LTD.,
200A, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

GILLETTE STANDARD SET

The original Gillette Set, that introduced the modern way of shaving contains Triple Silver-plated Razor; Blade boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 shaving edges). The whole contained in Leather Case 21/-.

NO STROPPING — Gillette — NO HONING

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE GREAT BRAIN FOOD.

BRAININE

The Only Cure for Brain Fag.

It is a great vitaliser. It builds up, through the brain, the whole nerve system. It makes work a pleasure. It

Solves the Drug Problem.

It is free from strychnine or any poisonous ingredient. It is no quack preparation. It is made up from the prescription of a great Brain Specialist. It is

Strongly recommended by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

It is sold in tubes at **1/3** and **3/-**. To be obtained at the Army and Navy Stores, Boots, and all leading Chemists; or direct, post free, from—

BRAININE,
35, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1

a tablet for P.O. — PUMILAVE TOILET SOAP — MAKES BLACK HANDS WHITE AND WHITE HANDS WHITER — 7½d — tablets for P.O.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE HAND CLEANSER EVER KNOWN.

It eradicates all dirt and grease in a most extraordinary manner. Removes INK, TAR, DYE, IRON-RUST, PAINT, GREASE and all STAINS without injuring the skin. Should be used whenever the HANDS are SOILED or INFECTED. INDISPENSABLE for HOSPITAL SICK ROOM etc., also for CHAUFFEURS and ALLOTMENT-HOLDERS. Try it for cleaning PAINT and HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS etc. BRITISH MANUFACTURE. To be obtained of ARMY & NAVY, CIVIL SERVICE, HARRODS, SELFRIDGE, SPIERS & PONDS, Stores etc. LEWIS BURROWS' PARKES' Chemists also all WOOLCOMBE'S ORTH'S noted 3d. & 6d BAZAARS or 2 tablets will be sent Post Free for P.O. 7½d. to PUMILAVE Mfg. Co. Victoria Works, COLLIERSWOOD, MERTON, SURREY, ENG.

What About the Future?

The International Correspondence Schools have helped more men to successful future than any other institution in the world. I.C.S. training is simple, quick, and certain. At little cost it comes to you wherever you are, at home or overseas, aboard ship, in hospital, or barracks, and follows you round wherever you go. Post the coupon NOW!

International Correspondence Schools, Ltd.,
31, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Please send me your free book containing full particulars of the Course of Correspondence Training before which I have marked X

—Mining	—Business Training
—Mechanical	—Secretaryship
—Draughtsmanship	—Salesmanship
—Electrical	—Advertising
—Building	—Window Dressing
—Marine	—Textiles
—Meters	—Chemistry
—Steam	—Wireless Telegraphy
—Boiler	—Woodworking
—Agriculture	—Furniture
—Poultry Farming	—Fruit Farming
—Civil Engineering	—Careers for Women

NOTE.—If the subject desired is not in the above list, write it here.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Don't be TOO LATE!—Accept our free fire insurance now! **For registration forms see page 20.**

'BULLETS' HOLIDAY OFFER

10 HOLIDAY PRIZES VALUE £12-12/- EACH

10 WEEK-END PRIZES VALUE £6-6/- EACH

FIRST PRIZE £1,000

2ND PRIZE £100

3RD PRIZE £25

50 PRIZES OF 10/- | 400 PRIZES OF 5/- | 1,000 PRIZES OF 2/6 | 7,000 TARGET PRIZES

HOW TO MAKE "BULLETS."

First choose any of the Forty examples given below. Then give **TWO, THREE** or **FOUR** words having some bearing on the example chosen. Any **ONE** of the words selected must begin with any letter in the example chosen. The other words selected can begin with any letters in the alphabet. The two examples will guide you:—Example:—TAKEN IN. Bullet: AT THE SEASIDE—LODGERS. Example:—NEEDED NOWADAYS. Bullet—SUFFRAGETTE FOR CHRISTS. Competitors may send in two BULLETS for sixpence. If more coupons are used an entry fee at the rate of 6d. for each coupon must be sent. Result of this Competition will be found in our issue dated July 19th.

LIST OF EXAMPLES FOR "BULLETS" COMPETITION No. 336.

BOTTOMLEY'S EXAMPLE	MIXED BATHING	THE GERMANS	PRINCE OF WALES
WORK	FREE AND EASY	LABOUR TROUBLES	SMART SET
RICH AND POOR	LOOKING FOR BEER	IN THE FUTURE	IN THE SWIM
FLYING	KNOWING MAID	HAPPY COUPLE	LOOKING CHEERFUL
SHOULD BE KICKED	IN WRONG BOAT	TURNING OTHER CHEEK	FINDING FATHER OUT
FAIR DISPLAY	THE GOODS	FAIR SWINDLER	SEASIDE LANDLADY
THERE'S NO DENYING	A GOOD LOT	AT A LOSS	TRYING TO PLEASE
OLD SOLDIERS	CERTAINLY NOT	TAKEN IN	POLICEMAN'S LOT
GETTING OFF	SIGN OF WEAKNESS	MOST WORRYING WHEN	NOT FINISHED YET
NEEDED NOWADAYS	OFF THE MAP	AFTER THE BOYS	THANKS

No. _____ Closing Date, Thursday, July 3rd.
Example _____
Bullet _____
Example _____
Bullet _____
(336) P.O. No. _____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
If 1 coupon is used P.O. for 6d. must be sent.
Signed _____
Address _____

☞ IF UNABLE TO SECURE EXTRA COUPONS YOU CAN WRITE YOUR "BULLETS" ON PLAIN PAPER.

No. _____ Closing Date, Thursday, July 3rd.
Example _____
Bullet _____
Example _____
Bullet _____
(336) P.O. No. _____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
If 2 coupons are used P.O. for 1/- must be sent.
Signed _____
Address _____

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "BULLETS" No 333 "JOHN BULL," LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2

No. _____ Closing Date, Thursday, July 3rd.
Example _____
Bullet _____
Example _____
Bullet _____
(336) P.O. No. _____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
If 3 coupons are used P.O. for 1/6 must be sent.
Signed _____
Address _____

No. _____ Closing Date, Thursday, July 3rd.
Example _____
Bullet _____
Example _____
Bullet _____
(336) P.O. No. _____
I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page.
If 4 coupons are used P.O. for 2/- must be sent.
Signed _____
Address _____

Selection of Examples for "Bullets" Competition No. 337.

POOR FATHER—A SOFT ANSWER—MISTRESS AND MAID—HOLIDAY EXPENSES—UP IN THE AIR—MOST ATTRACTIVE WHEN—WATCHING THE BATHERS—MAN OF FEW WORDS—WELL OFF—THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE—GETTING TO BUSINESS—TOMMY'S TROUSERS—WITHOUT BOTTOMLEY—SCOOPING THE POOL—A FAIR TRIAL—MAKING TROUBLE—PLAYING CRICKET—MEAT AND DRINK—NECK OR NOTHING—PAYING.

These examples can be made use of on the coupons above, and must reach us on or before **THURSDAY, JULY 10th.** All coupons so used **MUST** be clearly marked with the number **337** in the top left-hand corner, and envelopes containing these coupons must be addressed "Bullets" **No. 337,** "John Bull," Long Acre, London, W.C.2. Such coupons must not contain any of the Forty examples for Competition **336.**

List of 10s. Prize-winners in "Bullets" Competition 333 will be published in next week's "Competitors' Journal." Complete List of all Cash and other Prize-winners can be seen at the offices of "John Bull."

Result of 333rd 'Bullets' Competition

FIRST PRIZE OF £250:

Mr. P. J. WOODS,
The Elms, Hykeham Road, Lincoln.
Example:—A BAD START.
Bullet:—KAISER "GOT AWAY" FIRST.

SECOND PRIZE OF £20:

Mr. J. CLIFFORD,
49, Willow Road, Bournville, Birmingham.
Example:—GOING UP.
Bullet:—TO OXFORD—PROFITEERS' SONS.

THIRD PRIZE OF £10:

Sapper J. T. CLEMENTS (288318),
No. 1 Area Signal Coy., France.
Example:—WEARING LESS.
Bullet:—THAN ARTISTES—AUDIENCES NOW.
(Sent in on a Free "Target" Prize Coupon).

10 PRIZES OF £5 EACH:

MR. W. H. SMITH, 33, Chain Walk, Birchfield, B'ham: A GOOD JUDGE—LOST, BOTTOMLEY PREFERRED JOURNALISM.
MRS. B. WYLLMINGTON, 85, Cosmeston Street, Cardiff: HARD TO TELL—LEGS FROM STOCKINGS NOWADAYS.
MR. S. J. REEVE, 35, Salmer Road, Walthamstow, E. 7.: EASILY SEEN THROUGH—OUR ARSENALS BEFORE WAR.
MR. C. DAVIS, 55, Robert Street, Plumstead, S.E.18: GOING UP—LABOUR'S DEMANDS—NATION'S HANDS.
MISS F. WHITE, 22, Leconfield Road, London, N.5.: FUN OF THE FAIR—UNDRESSING FOR DINNER.
MR. J. BARRETT, 25, Albert Road, Cosham, Hants: HARD TO TELL—SO GOVERNMENT POSTPONES REPORT.
MR. E. ROTHERA, 5, Albert Street, Heckmondwike, Yorks: IN CONFIDENCE—LABOUR HASN'T GOT COUNTRY.
MR. E. W. SPILLER, 20, Liskeard Road, Callington: I WOULD LIKE—FORTUNE'S KNOCK—NOT KNOCKS.
MR. R. K. MORRISON, Clifford Buildings, Buchlyvie, Stirling: WEARING LESS—RIBBON—THE REAL HERO.
MR. P. HUBBARD, Oakhurst, Midhurst, Sussex: FUN OF THE FAIR—FLAPPER EVIDENTLY THOUGHT WAR.

10 PRIZES OF £2 10s. EACH:

MR. W. G. BAILEY, 21, Ward Street, West Hartlepool: GOING UP—EASIER GOING "OTHER WAY."
MR. A. G. HOOPER, 30, Reidhaven Road, Plumstead, S.E.: TIME GENTLEMEN—MINISTRY'S PLEA TO DEPUTATION.
MR. W. G. GRAINGER, 13, Village Terrace, Burley, Leeds: EASY PAYMENTS—REQUIRED BY TAXPAYER SOON.
MR. W. WEDGWOOD, Rose Cottage, Shaw Lane, Prescot: MAN OF ACTION—"KICKED OUT" AT WESTMINSTER.
MR. E. R. DAVIES, Cyfarthfa Vicarage, Merthyr Tydvil: A BAD START—RHINE, AND NO FURTHER.
MESSRS. BUTLER, BROS., 40, Flower Market, Covent Garden: EASILY SEEN THROUGH—THE "DUDS" WE'VE GOT.
MR. A. C. BROOKS, Garville Road, Rathgar, Dublin: IN CONFIDENCE—BOTTOMLEY COULD "STAND" ANYWHERE.
MR. F. ASHFORD, 10, Busby Place, London, N.W. 5: HARD TO TELL—AMERICANS—WILSON COUNTS ONE.
MRS. S. RATCLIFFE, 93, Crawford Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool: HOLDING HIS OWN—WOULDN'T STRAIN BOLSHEVIK'S MUSCLES.
MRS. CAMERON, 7, Hatherley Gardens, East Ham, E. 6: A GOOD JUDGE—WOULDN'T ACCEPT CROWN NOWADAYS.

BULLETS RULES.

1. The First Prize will be awarded for what, in the opinion of the Judges, in consultation with the Editor, is the best "Bullet" received, and the other prizes in order of merit, the test being cleverness, aptness and originality. The right to divide a prize or prizes among two or more competitors is reserved.
2. Bullets must be plainly written on one of the coupons, and only two attempts may be written on each coupon.
3. All four coupons may be used, but each coupon must be accompanied by a postal order for 6d. made payable to JOHN BULL and crossed _____ and Co. _____ Competitors must write their names and addresses and the date of sending the order on the back of the postal order, the number of which must be duly noted on each coupon submitted. Competitors sending more than one coupon may enclose one postal order for the full amount covering the number of their coupons. Coupons must not be defaced in any manner.
4. All coupons arriving too late to be judged with absolute thoroughness will be duly returned to their respective senders.
5. The Editor undertakes that every Bullet received shall have careful consideration by a competent staff of qualified judges.
6. The Editor's decision on any matter of dispute arising in connection with this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding in all respects, and acceptance of this rule is an express condition of entry.

THE JOHN BULL GREAT FREE FIRE INSURANCE

COVERING ALL RISKS BY FIRE TO HOME, LIFE & LIMB

UNDER this most unique FREE INSURANCE OFFER anyone above the age of 10 can be insured irrespective of sex.
The premium charged by any Fire and Accident Insurance Company to secure similar benefits would certainly exceed 8s. per annum. We offer it to you absolutely free.

We have made our insurance as simple and comprehensive as possible, and shall not bother about any "Legal representative" or "next of kin." Claims will be paid to the registered reader, who must personally sign the coupon, or to the person nominated thereon, and to no one else.

A separate coupon must be filled up in respect to each person to be insured.

This offer applies only to persons residing in, and property situated in, England, Scotland, and Wales.

The full conditions governing this scheme will be published in the first issue of each month.

WHAT WE WILL PAY:

For Damage to contents of Home by Fire up to	£200
In case of Death directly due to Fire at Registered Reader's home	£200
For the Loss of Two Limbs or Both Eyes, or One Limb and One Eye	£200
For the Loss of One Limb or One Eye ..	£100
Medical Fees for Injuries not proving fatal but incapacitating the injured person from following his, or her, employment, up to ..	£10
In the event of a Temporary Total Disablement up to 13 weeks..	£1 per week

ORDER FORM
TO BE RETAINED BY NEWSAGENT.

To .....
Newsagent.

Please deliver "JOHN BULL" to me regularly until further notice

Signed .....

Address .....

June 21, 1919.

You must also fill in the Registration Form, which will be found next to this, and post it to JOHN BULL Insurance Dept., 93, Long Acre, London, W.C.2, where your name and the name of your nominee will be duly registered.

REGISTRATION FORM
Which must be posted to—
JOHN BULL INSURANCE DEPT., Long Acre, W.C.2.

This is to notify that I have this day placed an order for the regular weekly supply of JOHN BULL with

.....Newsagent, of

.....

and desire you to register me as a regular subscriber under the terms of your Insurance Scheme.

In the event of my being injured or killed, or of my home or its contents being damaged, I hereby nominate to receive any payment due under this insurance, first myself, or in the event of my death:—

Name of Nominee .....

Address .....

Signature of Insured .....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss)
Home Address .....

June 21, 1919. .....

To remain qualified for the benefits, readers must continue to have "John Bull" regularly supplied to them.

Enclose 1d. stamp if an acknowledgment of receipt of Registration Form is required.

OUR GREAT DERBY COMPETITION.

OVER 1,000 SUCCESSFUL IN PLACING THE FIRST THREE HORSES.

The result of this competition has been amazing—notwithstanding the explanation given on page 1 of this issue. We regret that we cannot possibly spare the space this week for the whole of the names of the successful competitors, the first half of whom are placed below in alphabetical order, together with their full addresses. We shall, however, complete the list next week. The amount of the £1,000 prize has been divided amongst these competitors—who number no fewer than 1,116.

Abbott, W., 9, Burlington Place, Eastbourne; Abrahams, J., G.W. Rly., Shifnal, Salop; Adams, Capt., A., R.G.A., 264 Siege Bty., B.E.F.; Adams, H., 5, Knightley Rd., Northampton; Ainsworth, H., Cemetery Lodge, Preston, Lancs.; Alack, D., 66, Pottery St., Whitwood Mere, Castleford, Yks.; Alcock, I., 24, Park Rd., Wilmslow, Ches.; Alden, P., 39, Beale Rd., Old Ford; Alexander, G., 36, Loughborough Park, S.W.9; Alfaat, J., 4, Victoria St., King's Lynn; Algar, P., 5, Newhaven Rd. S.E.25; Allan A., 10 Wooley St., Wallsend O/T.; Allen, A., Boswarth, Freemantle Rd., Gosport; Allen Ben, 79, Malt Mill Lane, Blackheath, B'ham; Allen, J., Crown Hotel, Edgbaston St., B'ham; Allsop, A., 66, Rock Villas, Common Rd., Huthwaith, nr. Mansfield; Alsop, Miss, 35, Davenport Rd., S.E.6; Amell, W., 15, Whirll St., Dunfermline; Aplin, I., 84, Coutts Rd., E.; Archer, S., 31, Warren Ter., Bengeo; Armstrong, E., 41, Hannah St., Newcastle-on-T.; Arnold, H. C., 8, Hill St., Poole; Arnold J., 88, Tanson Rd., E.; Arrand, J., 6, Hut, Wombwell, Barnsley; Arthey, Pte. S., 1st Essex Regt., Thetford; Ash, H., 20, Wellington St., Yeovil; Ashenhurst, J., 100, High St., Hounslow; Ashwin, A., 78, Cromwell Rd., Brentwood; Attwater, J., 25, Alexandra Road, Canton, Cardiff; Aubrey, Mrs. O., 131, Handcroft Rd., West Croydon; Austerberry, H., 2, Hough Hill, Stalybridge; Avenell, R., 43, St. Peter's St., N.1.; Avery, W., H.M. Sub. L71, G.P.O., London; Axford, C., 151, Revidge Rd., Blackburn; Aylard, Miss R., 20, Riversdale Ter., White Hart Lane, N.; Ayley, A., Hill View, Curtis Rd., Upper Parkstone.

Badham, I., Hatfield Lodge, nr. Ledbury; Bagg, Pte. D., R.A.S.C., 776 M.T. Co., Tonbridge; Bagg, H., 38, Gunterstone Rd., W.14; Bailey, J., 24, Troughton Rd., Charlton, S.E.7; Baker, Chas. F., 35 Bridgend Street, Cardiff; Baker, J., 31 Glamorgan Terr, Llwynypia; Baker, J., c/o Millan, 9, Wellfield Terr., Ryhope, Baker, Wm. J., 57, Coleman Street, E.C.; Baldock, J., 20, Rhodesia Rd., S.W.9; Ball, W., 10, Snowbury Rd., S.W.6; Balls, Mrs. C., 19, Rainsford Lane, Chelmsford; Bamford, Miss M., 95, Cambridge Rd., Smethwick; Band, A., 18, Milton St., Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent; Barham, E., 6, Werrington St., N.W.1; Barnes, R., 93, Bacup Rd., Rawtenstall; Barnwell, E., 51, Wornington Rd., W.10; Barrell, J., 81, Brussell St., Gateshead; Barrett, H., 12, Adela Ave., New Malden; Barrett, L., 4, Thurloe Pl., S.W.7; Barry, Capt. F., R.F.A., R.A. Mess, Woolwich; Barry, R., 33, Park St., Barrowford; Bartlett, A., 35, Moolton St., W.14; Bartlett, Hy., 43, Walsall St., Newport, Mon.; Bartlett, W., 50, Cp. Milton Rd., Gillingham; Batch, Mrs. R., 2, Exton's Rd., King's Lynn; Batchelor, J., 78, Charteris Rd., N.W.6; Bates, J., 48, St. George St., St. Judes, Bristol; Batey, D., 7, Oswald Terr., Shiney Row; Bathurst, L., 31, Morval Rd., S.W.2; Beach, J., 16, Bridgeman St., Walsall; Beaney, T., 14, Grove Rd., Strood; Bearne, Sgt. C., Staff Sgt's. Mess, Summerdown Camp, Eastbourne; Beck, C., 2, St. James St., Portsea; Beck, G., 31, Clifford St., Watford; Bedding, H., 48, Liddon Rd., E.13; Bedford, A., 6, Albert Rd., Banbury; Beesley, J., 34, Okeburn Rd., S.W.7; Belbin, Edwin, 92, Pound St., Shirley, Southampton; Bell, Miss, Fauldmoor Crossing, nr. Longtown; Bell, T., 103, Cemetery Road, Gateshead; Bendell, Mrs., The Yews, Bletchingley; Benfell, —, 4, Elsina Terr., Wellington Rd, Hounslow; Bennett, R., 99, High St., East Shinton, Hinckley; Benny, C., 12, Latimer Ave., East Ham; Bentley, D., 2, Colwyn Rd., Stanley, Liverpool; Beresford, G., 35, Rosenthal Rd., S.E.6; Berry, W., 1, Mary St., Bank Head, Fence Houses; Bice, R., 22, Ethel Rd., Custom House, E.16; Bicknell, G., Dorsington, Stratford-on-Avon; Bilby, A., 31, Aberdour Rd., Goodmayes; Binstead, W., 36, Cross St., Hampton Hill, Middx.; Birch, L., 33, Holly Rd., W.4.; Birton, P., 10, Lightwoods Hill, Warley, Birmingham; Bishop, I., 24, Halstowe Rd., N.W.10; Black, J., 5, Hardwick Rd., N.13; Blackburn, Gdsmn. A. (19022), No. 1 Co., 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds. Chelsea Barracks; Blackburn R., 66, Mount Pleasant, Barrow-in-Furness; Blaiklock, S., 18, Waldegrave Rd., N.8.; Blaylock, R., 2, Thomas St., Annan; Blow, O., 3, Alfred Pl., Belvidere Rd., Northam, Southampton; Bonnamy, G., 44, Warlock Rd., W.9; Booth, F., 22, Ridley Rd., Wimbledon; Boothby, S., 39, Hildrop Crescent, N.7; Borlase, T., Railway Hotel, Beaconsfield; Bowen, W. H., 5, Cowbridge Rd., Ely, Cardiff; Bowring, E. J., 112, Wyndcliff Rd., S.E.7; Bowsher, H., 377, Katherine Rd., E.7; Box, Pte. F. W., The New Mills, nr. Lydney; Boxall, C., 42, Clareville St., S.W.; Bozic, F., 37, Wragley Rd., Leytonstone; Breed, J., 52, Green Hundred Rd., S.E.15; Brett, S., Pednore, Stourbridge; Bridge, J., 47, Usher Rd., Bow; Bridges, R., "Clovelly," Wilford Lane, W. Bridgford; Brock, V., 53, Norfolk Rd., Seven Kings; Brocks, Pte. C. (10309), 36, Norcot Rd., Tilehurst; Bromet, G. R., 15, Vicarage Rd., Lillington, Leamington Spa; Brooker, S., (2 coupons), 31, Denham Rd., Egham; Brookman, Elsie, 33 Turner St., Swindon; Brooks, F., 50, Sandstone Rd., L'pool; Brooks, Miss D., 7, Stanley Place, S.W.1; Brooks, Miss, 51, Mayall Rd., S.E.24; Brown, A., Spring Cottage, Market Lavington; Brown, C., 74, Mayfair Ave., Ilford; Brown, F., 20, Ida View, Stourton, Leeds; Brown, H., 72, Macnaughton Rd., Southampton; Brown, J., Park Terr., Catrine, Ayrshire; Bryson, I., Blue Bell Close, Ecclefechan; Buchan, J., 38, Friars Street, Perth; Buchanan, Oliver; 80, Shakespeare St., Maryhill, Glasgow; Bullock, G., 19, Victoria Rd. Guernsey; Burchells, A., 33, Nightingale Rd., Dover; Burden, F., s.d. "Thames," Avonmouth; Burford, Marian, 31, Tower Hill, Brentwood; Burgess, R., 100, Belgrave St., E.14 (2 correct coupons); Burgess, E., 31, Belvidere Terr., Northam, Southampton; Burkmar, J., 112, Buchan Rd., S.E.15; Burkwood, A., 13, Howitzer St., S.E.9; Burrage, E. C., 43, Grenville Place, Brighton; Burroughs, Mrs. R., 153, Leander Rd. S.W.2; Burton, Annie, 4, Marlboro' Mans., Bromells Rd., S.W.4; Burton, H., 7, Oxford St., Roath, Cardiff; Busby, Arthur F., 38, Lingel Rd., N., Butler, F., 36, Southbury Rd., Enfield.

Cadle, L., "The Glade Cottage," Harrow Weald; Cameron, Jas., 5, George St., Whiteinch, Glasgow; Cameron, Mrs., 16 St. Aubyns, Hove; Campbell, Miss, 55, Penwortham Rd., S.W.16; Campbell, P., 11, Mount Pleasant Ave., Handsworth; Candy, S., 377, Seovell Rd., Boro'; Careless, H., 50, The Grove, Bedford; Carew, W., 83, Charlotte St., Devonport; Carey, R., 96, Norwich St., Cambridge; Carr, Miss M., 153, Derby Rd., Southampton; Carr, O., 3, Rowton Terr., Salisbury St., Radford; Carrington, J., 227, City Road, St. Helens; Carruthers, W., 160, Meldon St., Newcastle-on-T.; Carter, A., 25, Duke St., Nuneaton; Carter, T., 5, Gordon Rd., Maidenhead; Cartlidge, E., 50, Stafford St., Walsall; Cassalman, L., Talbot Cottage, Charfield; Catt, L., 53, Cavendish Pl., Eastbourne; Cattrall, J., 18, Powis St., High Park St., L'pool; Challis, F., 197, Boro' High St., S.E.1; Channon, W. C., Chester Cottage, Chelsea Walk, Cheltenham; Chapman, C., Great Busby, Stokesley; Chapman, F., 47, Windsor Terr., S. Gosforth, Newcastle-on-T.; Chapman, S., 3, Merton Rd., Kensington, W.8; Chapman, W., 11, Allerton St., Cardiff; Chattin, H., 38, Edward St., N.W.; Chelliah, S., 42, Southend Rd., E.6; Cheshire, G., 90, Bromford Lane, Erdington, B'ham; Child, J., 9, North St., Smethwick; Chiswell, A., 2, Edward St., Blue Town, Sheerness; Christmas, W., 30a, Gordon Rd., Kingston-on-T.; Clague, W., 12, Southey St., Workington; Clanchy, A., 50, Grand Parade, Cork; Clare, E. L., 107, Greenvale Rd., Well Hall; Clark, C., 7, Luxor Street, S.E.; Clarke, A., 57, Devonport Rd. W.; Clarke, M., Buffalo Cottage, Tollesbury; Clarke, Miss, 25, Union Rd., Nottingham; Clarkson, I. I., 23, Gordon Rd. Maidenhead; Claydon, H., 165, Clarence St., Sheffield; Clement, Driver, R.A.S.C. Office, Harwich; Clery, Jno. R., Rochestown House, co. Cork; Clifton, F., 150, Berner St., Lozells; Clifton, J., 13, Swinerton St., Crewe; Clissold, A., Ludgate Hill, Wotton-on-Edge; Clogger, J., 213, New Hall Lane, Preston; Clough, R., 68, Snig Brook, Blackburn; Coates, J. W., 37, Scott St., York; Coker, T., C.G. Station, Holmpton, Hull; Coldwell, E., 25, Thomas St., Grimsby; Cole, M., 9, Pontycelyn Street, Ystrad Mynach; Cole, W., Milton Abbot, Tavistock; Collins, H., Oakley, Bedford; Collins, W., 1, Hurford Cres., Graigwen, Pontypridd; Collis, G., 22a, St. John's Rd., Hove; Conquest, H., 91, Victoria St., Crewe; Conway, E., 157, High Street, Brentford; Cook, J., 213, Compton Bldgs., E.C.3; Cook, Sergt., Mess Officer, 1 Camp, N.C. Lab. Centre, Ripon; Cook, S., 119, Shelley Ave., Manor Park; Cook, W., 1, Florence Rd., Handsworth; Cook, W., 2, Jubilee St., Taunton; Cooke, E. A., 99, Ann St., S.E.18; Coombs, W., 113, Lake Road, Portsmouth; Cooper, J., 115, Gravelly Lane, Erdington; Cooper, M., "Ty-Twyn," Tynodyn, Merthyr Tydvil; Cooperson, R. D., 257, Shakespeare Rd., S.E.24; Cotton, J., 16, Cowley St., Stepney, E.; Coulthard, Mrs. C., 11, Alliance St., Deptford, Sunderland; Coupland, G., 20, Chandos St., Nott'ham; Cowan, Mrs. L., 53, Warwick Ave., W.; Cowdy, W., 15, Warwell Lane, S. Yardley, B'ham; Cowlam, H., 45, Montigue St., Lincoln; Cox, A., 54, Akerman Rd., Brixton S.W.; Cox, A., 21, Elm Road, Shades Green, Erith; Cox, B., 6 O.P.S. Yard, Rayne Rd., Braintree; Cox, C., "Brookland," Blaen, Rhondda; Cox, Eva, 21, Burchell Rd., S.E.15; Cox Mildred, 4, Enmore Ave., S.E.; Cox, W., 34, Admaston Rd., S.E.18; Craft, J., Whitley Lock, Whitley Bridge, Goole; Critchley, W., 31, Oxford Rd., W. Bromwich; Crocker, Wm., 70, Larden Rd., W.3; Cross, G., 43, George St., Urmston; Crosan, John; 24, Nickleby St., L'pool; Crosswell, W., 7, Brook St., S.E.11; Crow, J. W., 50, Earl St., Grimsby; Culverwell, A., 28, Atherley Rd., Southampton; Cunnington, W., 33, Donegal St., N.1; Curtis, H., 38a, Longbrooke St., Exeter.

D'Aeth, E., H.M. Navigation School, Portsmouth; Dalby, I., Plough Yard, Greetham, Oakham; Daltrey, A., sen., 138, Columbia Rd., E.; Dance, W., 56, Clifton St., Cardiff; Dangerfield, J., 132, Wilton Lane, Aston, B'ham; Darling, J., 224, Poplar St., Hirst, Ashington; Davies, B., Greenmount, Dawlish St., Leigh; Davies, B., Jesmond, Dawlish Drive, Leigh-on-Sea; Davies, D., 10, Southend Bldgs., Tredegar; Davies, D., Carway, Kidwelly; Davies, E., 25, Cambridge Pl., W.2; Davies, M. R., 5, Oddfellows St., Bridgend, Glam.; Davies, T., 39, Carrington St., L'pool; Davis, E., 4, Town Lane, Woodley Rock Ferry; Davis, W., 15, Saxon Rd., S.E.; Davison, G., 53, Nile St., Sunderland; Dawson, E., 32, Bridge St., Widnes; Dean, T., Summer House, Barnesdale, Doncaster; Deans Mrs., 9 St. Mary's Ave., Liscard; Depley, R., 10, French St., Teignmouth; Dickinson W., 2, Mountfield Pl., S.W.7; Dickson H., 11, Dalgety St., Edinburgh; Dillon, H., 22, Duffryn Row, Cwmbach; Dillow, S., Mineral Water Works, Barmouth; Dimmock, J., 64, Langley Rd., Luton; Diprose, L/C J., T4/038162, 2 Coy., R.A.S.C., Western Div. Train, Army of the Rhine; Diprose, R., 96, Skinner, Chatham; Dixon, F. 16, Hill St., Bargoed; Dixon, Gladys, 66, South St., Greenock; Dixon, J., 16, Leighton Bldgs., Millbank Estate, S.W.1.; Dodd, M., 22, Lintz Rd., Rowlands Gill; Donnelly, Wm., Highfield House, Bedale; Doomer, D., 216, Farmers Road, Camberwell; Douglas, A., 49, Dorset Road, Forest Gate; Dove, R., 19, Blackheath Park, S.E.3.; Doyle, S., Burk's Hotel, 7, Shears Street, Cork; Drapple, F., 8, Park Lane, Thrybergh, Rotherham; Drinkwater, W., 4, Nantwich Road, Middlewich; Drummond, J., 10, Horatio St., Quayside, N.-on-Tyne; Dubuis, H., 28, Hugh St., Belgrave Rd., S.W.1; Dudding, M., 35, North Side, Clapham Common; Dugon, P., 131, Back Albion Row, Byker; Duke, C., 120a, Kensington Park Rd., W.; Dulieu, Mrs., 43, Burnaby Rd., Southend-on-Sea; Dunbar, C., 172, Borough Rd., Birkenhead; Dunham, G., 6, Chelverton Rd., Putney; Dunn, M., 100, Gillespie Road, N.5; Dunnett, Wm., Gaselo Farm, Woodbridge; Dunsmore, A., 22, Launder Terr., Grantham; Durnford-Edwards Mrs. (2 coupons), 9, Denmark Terr., Brighton; Dyer, W., 109, Mansfield Rd., Nottingham; Dyke, E., 116, Westbourne Ave., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Earle, H., Bolt's Cross, Peppard, Henley-on-Thames; Easson, R., Salamanca Barracks, Aldershot; Edgar, W., c/o Whitbread & Co., Chiswell St., E.C.1.; Edgecombe, Miss M., 20, Grenade St., E.14; Edmondson, G., 5, St. John St., Darwen; Edmonson, J., 70, Oakfield Rd., N.4.; Edwards, A., 14, Alexander St., Cambridge; Edwards, C., 16, Faunce St., S.E.17; Edwards, H., 289, St. Ann's Rd., N.; Eeles, T. F., 159, Barking Rd., E.16.; Eggington, A. J., Lower Chute, Andover; Eggleston, W., Newton Morrul, Barton, S.O.; Eldridge, W., Pinxton, Alfreton; Ellery, H., 65, Bexley Road, Erith; Ellis, H. E., 14, Turner Buildings, S.W.1.; Ellner, R. G., 36, Nelson Rd., Wimbledon; Elmes, Mrs., 464, Holdenhurst Rd., Bournemouth; Embleton, G. E., 25, Brunner Rd., E.17; England, J., 22, Dock Road, Penarth; Entwistle, W., 37, Vernon St., Salford; Evans, C. J., 10, Musgrove Rd., S.E.; Evans, F. I., "Chemist," Tetbury; Evans, J., 12, Harders Rd., S.E.15; Evans, J., 2, Barr's Brae, Port Glasgow; Evans, Thos., "Bro-awel," Stepney Rd., Pwll, Llanelly; Everson, Miss, "Nash Farm," Scaynes Heath, Haywards' Heath.

Fagan, B., 84, North Circular Rd., Dublin; Farmer, E., Monksilver, Taunton; Farrell, C., 22, Hersebell St., Everton; Farrell, Dr. L. J., 14177 A.I.F., 21, Wellington Sq., S.W.3; Farrow, F., 21, Leaton St., Sheffield; Faulkner, G., 64b, Weston St., S.E.1; Faulkner, R., 53, Clifford St., Southampton; Fellows, H., Victoria Terrace, Dudley; Ferguson, Mrs., 14, Meridan St., Coventry; Fewtrade, Mr., 18, Crawthen Grove, S.E.22; Fielder, Mrs., 26, Brewer St, Goswell Rd., E.C.1; Fieldster, H., 47, Wellesley St., Mile End, E.1; Finnigan, W., 130, Parliamentary Rd., Glasgow; Fisher, D., Alexander House, Narberth; Fisher, H., 66, Edinboro' Cotts, Popham St., Islington, N.1.; Fitton, S., 18, Worthington St., Oldham; Fleet, W., 55, Sandycombe Rd., Richmond; Fleetwood, W., Selly Park Farm, B'ham; Fletcher, B., The Lion, 1, Junction Rd., N.; Flynn, J., 13, Percy St., Garndiffaith; Foord, E., 27, Rosemary Lane, Canterbury; Fordham, J., 282, Devonshire Rd., S.E.23; Forshall, D., West End, Emsworth; Forster, F., 5, Rossiter Rd., Greasbro', Rotherham; Foster, H., 12, Creighton Rd., N.W.6; Foster, M., 127, Bayonne Rd., S.W.6; Foxon, F., 15, Prospect Row, S.E.18; Frampton, F., Tower House, Street; Francis, G., Fire Station, Lordship Lane, S.E.; Frankland, J., 126, St. Mark's St. Hull; Franklin, H., 14, Bantry Place, Spa Rd., S.E.; Franks, S., "Old Queen's Head," 44, Essex Rd., N.; Fraser, Miss, 42, Scarborough Rd., Byker; Frearson, J., 31, Lyons Lane, Chorley; French, T., 111, Rigby St., St. Helens; Frimstone, Wm., 12, Mount Pleasant Sq., Salford; Frost, G., 56, Church St., S.W.8.; Frost, M., 6, Hillside Terr., Gelli Ystrad; Fulham, T., 43, Crooked Row, Llanelly; Fuller, R., Old Bell Inn, Stoke, Ipswich; Furniss, C., 11, Stafford Rd, Sheffield.

Gairgan, M., 55, Sandyfaulds St., Glasgow; Galanty, Mrs., 2, The Apple Mkt., Kingston-on-Thames; Galloway, Mrs. E., 2 Cottage, Pampesford Rd., Shirley, Croydon; Gamvelion, A., 20, Waldegrave Rd., Ealing; Gardner, Mrs., 50, Mighell St., Brighton; Garnett, G., 25, Cr'gdon St., W. Hartlepool; Gear, A., 3, Curzon Crescent, N.W.; Gee, Wm., 11, Beech Grove Terrace, Garforth; George, H. P., 28, Helen's Rd., Melincrythan, Neath; Gerry, Sgt. J., R.M.L.I., 27, Albert Street, Forton Rd., Gosport; Gibbons, Jas, 10, Llandowlais St., Cwmbran; Gibson, E., 39, Twyford St., Derby; Gibson, J., 2b, Aristotle Rd., SW.; Gibson, T., 53, Beech Grove, Whitley Bay; Giles, Mrs. S., 49, Van Rd., Caerphilly; Greham, Jas., 62, Hollybush St., E.; Gillan, Wm., 2, Blackhill Bldgs., Paisley; Gilyard, W. R., 120, Paget St., Grange, Cardiff; Gilmour, L., Fairview, Redcar; Gleed, G. A., 130, Northumberland St., Liverpool; Glynn, R. T. W., "R.A. Mess," Preston Bks., Brighton; Golden, W., 4, Lower Park Rd., New Southgate; Gooch, C., 32, Campbell Rd., E.6; Good, J. P., 47, Langham Rd., N.15; Goodall, A. G., 75, Longport Rd., Longport, Staffs; Goole, Otto A., 51, Hall Gate, Doncaster; Goode, W. J., 50, St. Bernard's Rd., E.6; Goodhew, L/Cpl., 72, Chalkwell Rd., Sittingbourne; Gordon, E. S., 9, Northstead Rd., S.W.2; Gordon, M. R., 205, Parker St., Byker; Gott, Mrs. M., 22, Quebec St., Wakefield; Graeme, Patrick, 14, Searsdale Terr., W.8; Graham, R., 35, Alexander St., Lr. Broughton, M/c; Gray, C., 91, Lymington Ave., Wood Green; Green, H., 165, Harvist Rd., N.W.6; Greenwood, E., 11, Canal St., Clayton-le-Moors; Gregory, Miss E., St. Ann's, Paignton; Greig, Jas., 44, Arthur St., Leith; Griffin, Miss N., 5, Chestnut Ave., Grimsby; Grocott, A., 116, Nevil Rd., N.; Groom, Alf., 29, Union Road, E.15; Grosch, A., 22, Graham Rd., Wealdstone; Guild, Mrs. E., 11, Colcherne Court, S.W. 5; Gunner, H., 4, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

Hack, H., 30, Little Earl St., W.C.2.; Hackett, Basil, 169, Kennington Rd., S.E.11; Haddow, A., 4, Campbell Pk. Av., Belmont, Belfast; Hadfield, J., 5, Shaw St., Cheetham, M/c; Hainge, A., 23, Christchurch Bldgs., Osney Lane, St. Thomas's, Oxford; Hale, J., H., 71, Mabley St., E.9.; Hales, H. A., 68, Suffield Rd., Gorleston; Hall, D., 734, Barking Rd., E.13; Hall, Ellen, 12, Dagmar Rd., Luton, Chatham; Halland, W., 12, Linden Gdns., W.4; Halleston, Miss D., 17, Mapesbury Court, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.; Hammond, G., 1, London Rd., Norbury; Hamon, J., s.s. "Karapara," Neptune Works, Walker-on-Tyne; Hancox, J., 16, Crompton St., Hallam Fields, Ilkeston; Hands, W., 117, Greenway St., Small Heath; Hannon, M., 250, Dawlish Rd., Selly Oak; Hardy, J., 31, Dartmouth Rd., Copnor; Harker, T., 3, Oxford Villas, Wormley; Harland, V., 8, Richard St., W. Hartlepool; Harper, A., 8, Oak St., Bootle; Harris, A., 36, Sloane St. Brighton; Harris, A., 69, Sirdar Rd., N.22; Harris, G., Nevland House, Nevland; Harris, G., Greenview, Tralee; Harrison, Lt. H., 150, Shelley Ave., E.12; Hartburn, Rt., 21, Hopper St., Houghton-le-Spring; Harte, Mrs., 3, Hill Cottages, Tipperary; Harverson, G., 50, Brixton Rd., S.W.9; Harvey, Mrs., 6 Alice St. Docks, Cardiff; Harwood, E., 9, Taunton St., Swindon; Haslam, J., 35, Cornwell Ave., Whalley Range; Hassall, W., 19, Bridge St., Uttoxeter; Hastings, W., 15, Cricklewood Lane, N.W.2; Hatcher, E., 17, Tudor St., Cardiff; Hathaway, H., 87, Spa Road, S.E.; Hawes, W. T., Bwlfa, Ynistawe, Clydach; Hawkins, H., 21, Cleveland St., Doncaster; Hawkins, P., 9, Wood St., Blyth; Hayes, Thomas, 5, Bailey's New St., Waterford; Hayward, Mrs., The Cottage, 8t Margaret's Rd., E. Twickenham; Hayward, W., 23, Redcliffe Gdns., S.W.; Haywood, Miss E., 55, Rupert Street, Pilsey, Chesterfield; Hazell, Joseph, 1, Hackwood Road, Basingstoke; Head, C. H., c/o Head and Co., High St., Epsom; Healy, T., 3, Ash Grove, Pontyberem; Heard, C. F., 139, Newport Road, Stafford; Henderson, F., 13, Forth St., Dunfermline; Hepworth, J., 657, Oldham Rd., Newton Heath; Heyman, J., 59, Frederick St., Scarboro'; Heywood, Mrs., 26, Gleden St., Bradford Rd., M/c; Hewitt, C., 1, Riversle, Dukinfield; Higginbottom, —, 6, Burlington St., Bolton; Higgins, J. E., 29, Albion Road, Chesterfield; Highton R., Bowland, Bakewell; Hill, C., 45, Harding St., Smethwick; Hill, W., 31, Gilbert Rd., Smethwick; Hillery, H., 12, Widley St., Cosham; Hills, H., 34, Oxford Rd., Ipswich; Hinds, H., 44, Pepper Lane, Hunslet; Hitcham, J., 2, Rose Cotts, Walmer Road, Lowestoft; Hobby, —, 80, Pwllygarth St., Kenfig Hill, Bridgend; Hobson, W., 95, The Chase, S.W.4; Hodson, A., 88, Burns Rd., N.W.; Hogg, —, Hallyburton, Coupar Angus; Hogge-Duffy, Miss, 5a, Palmeria Avenue, Hove; Holden, B., Sunnyside, Wolston, Coventry; Hollands, Miss A., 2, Acacia Villas, Queen's Road, Ashford; Hollis, H. G., 52, Betchworth Rd., Ilford; Holroyd, T., 309, Westbourne Villas, Salterhebble; Honeywill, E., 23, Highweek St., Newton Abbot; Hook, Chas., 43, Charrington St., N.W.1; Hosier, E., 2, Victoria Place, Richmond Surrey; Houghton, F. E., Sunnyside, Baglan, Briton Ferry; House, D. J., 21a, Herga Rd., Wealdstone; Howard, A., 37, Fulham Rd., Sparkhill; Howard, F., 202, Kensal Road, W.10; Howard, R., 75, Huddlestone Rd., E.7.; Howden, C. P., Ashfield House, Rotherham Rd., Maltby; Howe, H., 73, Hawkin's Lane, Burton-on-T.; Howel, J., 2, Gwyn St., Alltwen, Pontardawe; Hughes, W., 76, Adare St., Pontyevymmer; Hull, F., 17, smedley Rd., Collyhurst, M/c; Humphries, J., Ty-canol-Penalta Rd., Ystrad, Brynach; Hunt, E., The Street, Long Stratton; Hunt, H., Hayestown, Hayes, Mdlx.; Hunt, H., Senr., Bowden Hill, Lacock, Chippenham; Hunt, J. P., A.A.O. Co., Hove; Hunt, R., 1, Ullin St., E.14; Hunter, C., 7, Lawton St., Sunderland; Hunter, J., 148, Clayhall Rd., Gosport; Hust, H., 2, Sandyford Road, Moseley, B'ham; Hutton, —, 5, Torrington Park, N.

Inglis, C., 11, Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh; Inman, R., South Western Hospital, S.W.; Inns, A., 16, Green St., Ardwick; Inverarity, D., 4, St. Leonard's Bank, Edinburgh; Irons, J., 32, Rayleigh Rd., W.; Irving, Mr., Redkirk Cott, Gretna; Isham, W., 66, Stanhope Rd., Northampton.

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